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Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations

Letter dated 25 February 2011 from the Chair of the 2011 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee

In my capacity as Chair of the 2011 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment, I have the honour to transmit to the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly the report of the Working Group, dated 25 February 2011.

(*Signed*) Captain (Navy) Juan Pablo Panichini
Chair
2011 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment

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Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	4
II.	Summary of discussions in the plenary	11
	A. Summary of discussions in the first plenary	11
	B. Further discussions in the plenary	12
III.	Programme of work of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group	15
	A. Election of the Bureau	15
	B. Election of Chairs of the sub-working groups	15
	C. Adoption of the agenda	16
	D. Issue papers withdrawn during the deliberations	16
	E. Issue papers and focal points	17
IV.	Review of reimbursement rates	20
V.	Recommendations with regard to submitted issues	21
	A. Major equipment	21
	B. Self-sustainment	34
	C. Medical support	40
VI.	Closing remarks	45
	A. Closing remarks by the Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department of Field Support	45
	B. Closing remarks by the Chair	45
Annexes		
1.	(consisting of the following):	
	1.1 2011 COE Manual: Chapter 8, annex A, New major equipment rates	46
	1.2 2011 COE Manual: Chapter 8, annex A, appendix 1	54
2.	2011 COE Manual: Chapter 8, annex B, Revised reimbursement rates for self-sustainment	55
3.	(consisting of the following):	
	3.1 2011 COE Working Group: Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 1)	56
	3.2 2011 COE Working Group: Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 2)	58
	3.3 2011 COE Working Group: Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 3)	59
	3.4 2011 COE Working Group: Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 4)	60

4. 2011 COE Working Group: Guidance document on responsibilities under minor engineering 61

5. (consisting of the following):

5.1 2011 COE Working Group: Medical reimbursement rates 69

5.2 2011 COE Working Group: Wet lease reimbursement rate for additional capability modules and related equipment for level II hospitals..... 70

6. 2011 COE Working Group: Definition and composition of level II plus medical facility additional capability modules..... 71

7. (consisting of the following):

7.1 2011 COE Working Group: Level I medical facility 74

7.2 2011 COE Working Group: Level II medical facility..... 76

7.3 2011 COE Working Group: Level III medical facility..... 81

7.4 2011 COE Working Group: Laboratory only facility..... 86

7.5 2011 COE Working Group: Dental only facility..... 87

7.6 2011 COE Working Group: Aero-medical evacuation module 88

7.7 2011 COE Working Group: Forward surgery module 89

7.8 2011 COE Working Group: Gynaecology module 90

7.9 2011 COE Working Group: Orthopaedic module..... 91

I. Introduction

1. In his report submitted to the General Assembly in 1994 pursuant to resolution 47/218 B, the Secretary-General indicated that the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for contingent-owned equipment (COE) provided to peacekeeping missions had become overly cumbersome, both to the United Nations and to equipment-contributing countries. The Secretary-General suggested that established procedures for compensation to Member States for military contingent personnel could be used as a model (A/48/945 and Corr.1, paras. 82 and 83).

2. In its resolution 49/233 A, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the project, in accordance with the proposed timetable set out in the annex to the resolution, with a view to setting comprehensive standards for each category of equipment and establishing rates of reimbursement. The Secretary-General was to invite Member States, in particular troop-contributing countries, to participate in the process and to submit proposals for establishing new rates of reimbursement to the Assembly for approval. The basic principles of the COE system were simplicity, accountability and financial and management control.

3. The Secretariat undertook to identify, as part of phase I of the project, items of COE for classification as either major or minor equipment by the Phase II Working Group. Under phase II of the project, a Working Group consisting of technical experts from troop-contributing countries met from 27 March to 7 April 1995 to identify standards for major and minor equipment and consumables for which reimbursement would be authorized. The Working Group reached agreement that a force-leasing concept based on a wet or dry lease arrangement should be adopted for mission budgeting, expenditure control and cost-reimbursement purposes. It extended its review to consider a monthly dollar reimbursement rate linked to troop strength to cover self-sustainment costs and agreed that such costs were exclusive of the reimbursement rates approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/258.

4. As recommended by the Phase II Working Group, an ad hoc working group, hosted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and consisting of technical and financial experts from seven troop-contributing countries, met with Secretariat representatives in May 1995 to develop rates that could be considered by the Phase III Working Group.

5. Under phase III of the project, a Working Group of financial and technical experts met from 10 to 20 July 1995 (see A/C.5/49/70) to consider the recommendations adopted by the Phase II Working Group, in order to review the rates of reimbursement proposed by the ad hoc working group and to make recommendations for comprehensive standards for which reimbursement would be authorized.

6. The results of the work of the Phase III Working Group were confirmed by an ad hoc working group, which met from 31 July to 4 August 1995. The Group compared the cost of the proposed system with the cost of the current one by using data on 12 contingents from 9 countries participating in peacekeeping operations during 1993 and 1994.

7. In his report dated 8 December 1995 (A/50/807), the Secretary-General recommended approval of most of the recommendations of the Phase II and Phase III

Working Groups and, in respect of other items, made alternative recommendations for consideration by the General Assembly.

8. The General Assembly, in its resolution 50/222, approved the report on the reform of the procedures for determining reimbursement to Member States for COE and decided to review the operation of the revised procedures at its fifty-second session. It requested the Secretary-General to submit for its consideration a report on the first full year of implementation of the revised procedures. In his report contained in document A/53/465, the Secretary-General indicated that the Secretariat believed that the first full year of implementing the revised procedures had, to a large extent, accomplished the goals of simplifying the reimbursement process and providing the Organization with an essential planning and budgetary tool.

9. In its resolution 51/218 E, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene the Phase IV Working Group.

10. In its report contained in document A/C.5/52/39, the Phase IV Working Group reviewed the rates published in the phase III report and recommended that reimbursement of loss or damage of major equipment resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment had to meet a threshold of $250,000 (based on generic fair market value) and that loss or damage of major equipment resulting from transportation arranged by the Secretariat had to be more than 10 per cent of the generic fair market value of the equipment.

11. By its resolution 54/19 A, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Phase IV Working Group (contained in A/C.5/52/39) and those of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/53/944 and Corr.1), with four exceptions, and requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures to ensure the full participation of delegations in the work of the Phase V Working Group.

12. Pursuant to the request of the General Assembly in its decision 53/480, the Secretary-General convened the Phase V Working Group from 24 to 28 January 2000. Pursuant to Assembly resolution 49/233 A, the mandate of the Phase V Working Group was to conduct a review of the phase II and phase III standards. The Secretary-General proposed that a methodology be developed to ensure consistent application in future reviews.

13. In its report contained in document A/C.5/54/49, the Phase V Working Group proposed a methodology for the periodic revision of the rates in the categories of major equipment, self-sustainment and special cases, recommended improvements with regard to some performance standards and reimbursement procedures and, with the exception of amendments set out in paragraph 86 (a) to (l) of the report, adopted the proposals of the Secretary-General on medical support services.

14. By its resolution 54/19 B, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Phase V Working Group and decided to convene a post-Phase V Working Group in January and February 2001. The Group would determine an appropriate average index to be applied to the existing rates of major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services. To that end, the Assembly requested Member States to provide data pertaining to major equipment and self-sustainment, including the cost of painting and repainting of major equipment, by 31 October 2000 at the latest, in order for the Secretariat to report to the Assembly in November

2000 on the adequacy, or otherwise, of the data. In a note dated 29 November 2000 (A/55/650), the Secretary-General reported that the Secretariat had received data from 30 Member States and that the Secretariat was of the opinion that the data was sufficient for the post-Phase V Working Group to conduct a further analysis.

15. By its resolution 55/229, the General Assembly, after reviewing the note by the Secretary-General (A/55/650), requested the post-Phase V Working Group to consider the current methodology underlying the calculations of standard rates of reimbursement to troop-contributing countries, including ways to produce timely and more representative data.

16. The post-Phase V Working Group met from 15 to 26 January 2001 and performed the first triennial reimbursement rate review, based on national cost data from Member States from 1996 to 1999, in accordance with annex I to document A/C.5/54/49. Given variations in the index data received from Member States, calculations were done using a standard deviation as the statistical tool to make it possible to compare averages. The statistical tool led to an increase of 7.426848 per cent, measured on the budgetary impact, in the reimbursement rates of major equipment and self-sustainment. The Working Group also updated the standards of major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services, as well as provisions on liability for damage to major equipment used by one country and owned by another. In addition, it recommended standard rates for painting and repainting of major equipment and a new self-sustainment rate for the provision of combined level II and level III medical support services. During its deliberations, the post-Phase V Working Group could not reach consensus on a methodology for review of troop-cost reimbursement and recommended that the General Assembly consider all aspects of the methodologies presented in the two proposals in the Working Group's report.

17. By its resolution 55/274, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the post-Phase V Working Group as contained in its report (A/C.5/55/39), requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for its approval at its resumed fifty-sixth session a methodology for reimbursement for troop costs, covering troops and formed police units, and a questionnaire to be submitted to troop-contributing countries, and decided to increase, on an interim and ad hoc basis, the standard rate of reimbursement for troop costs to troop-contributing countries by 2 per cent effective 1 July 2001, and to further increase the rate by an additional 2 per cent as of 1 January 2002. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to convene in 2004 an open-ended working group of experts to hold a triennial review of reimbursement rates for contingent-owned equipment.

18. By its resolutions 57/314 and 57/321, the General Assembly requested the Working Group to consider the proposed methodology for reimbursement of troop costs contained in the report of the Secretary-General (A/57/774) and requested the Secretariat to submit a comprehensive report.

19. In its report contained in document A/C.5/58/37 and Corr.1, the 2004 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment summarized its discussions and key recommendations. The Working Group did not reach consensus on the following major issues: a triennial review of the reimbursement rates for major equipment and self-sustainment; the modular concept of medical services; and a proposed methodology on reimbursement rates for troop costs. Where consensus was not

reached in the Working Group, the views of various groups of Member States were issued as annexes to the report.

20. The 2004 Working Group reached consensus on a definition of when a commercial pattern vehicle could be reimbursed as a military pattern vehicle and recommended a checklist of 10 factors to decide whether a commercial pattern support vehicle should be paid as a military pattern equivalent. It also recommended that a threshold value be established for "special case" (the generic fair market value of an item or set of items should be higher than $500 and the life expectancy of an item or set of items should be greater than one year) and that the threshold value should be reviewed by the next Working Group.

21. The 2004 Working Group also recommended that a number of new standard categories and subcategories (explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), demining equipment and riot control equipment) should be transferred from "special case" to the list of major equipment in chapter 8 of the COE Manual. In addition, the Working Group recommended that verification reports should be provided by field missions to United Nations Headquarters on a quarterly basis instead of monthly.

22. By its resolution 59/298, the General Assembly approved the proposal of the Secretary-General that the next Working Group would meet in 2008 to carry out a comprehensive review of the COE system, in accordance with the formats established by the Phase V Working Group. The Assembly regretted that the 2004 Working Group was unable to reach consensus on a review of the rates of reimbursement for major equipment and self-sustainment, or on the components for inclusion in the troop-cost reimbursement methodology. It reiterated its request that the Secretary-General submit to the Assembly at its sixtieth session a comprehensive report on the troop-cost reimbursement methodology, addressing all elements.

23. In his report contained in document A/60/725, the Secretary-General presented an evaluation of the methodology for the review of rates of reimbursement (troop costs) to troop-contributing countries and, in an addendum (A/60/725/Add.1), supplementary information for the survey on rates of reimbursement by troop-contributing countries.

24. The 2008 Working Group met from 4 to 22 February 2008 and summarized its discussions and key recommendations in a report contained in document A/C.5/62/26. The Group carried out a comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services on the basis of the statistical model established by the Phase V Working Group. The Group recommended revised rates for major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services. The overall impact of all the changes in reimbursement rates and the addition of new services resulted in an increase of approximately 2.7 per cent for reimbursement related to COE in the United Nations peacekeeping budget. The impact related to major equipment categories was approximately 1.9 per cent and the corresponding impact related to self-sustainment was approximately 3.8 per cent, while the impact related to medical major equipment was approximately 3.3 per cent and the corresponding impact related to medical self-sustainment was 1.8 per cent. The Working Group also recommended that future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or selected by troop and police contributors.

25. The 2008 Working Group recommended an increase in the overstock of major equipment from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, which would reduce the maintenance burden on contingents and serve as a reserve for items needing replacement. The Group also recommended that a list of approved special case equipment should be transferred from "special case" to the list of major equipment in chapter 8 of the COE Manual. It also recommended an increase in the threshold value of special cases from $500 to $1,000 and an estimated useful life of more than one year.

26. The 2008 Working Group recommended an additional calculation factor to take into account the potential for hostile engagement of United Nations forces by unidentified factions or by individuals or groups other than peace process participants. The Group also recommended a table for calculating this factor.

27. The 2008 Working Group also recommended that the recreational leave allowance should be 15 days. Taking into account that the issue fell under the umbrella of troop costs, however, the Working Group further recommended that the Fifth Committee should review the number of days for which the recreational leave allowance should be paid to contingents and formed police units.

28. The 2008 Working Group recommended the addition of a new self-sustainment subcategory, Internet access with a monthly per person interim rate of $2.76, and established a guide to the standard required for providing Internet access, including a list of equipment. The Working Group also recommended standards and interim reimbursement rates for two new self-sustainment subcategories, basic firefighting, and fire detection and alarm capability, at $0.16 and $0.13 per person per month respectively.

29. The 2008 Working Group recommended reimbursement to troop- and police-contributing countries when they deploy semi-rigid or rigid structures for level II and/or level III medical facilities under major equipment as containerized or hard-wall medical facilities respectively. The Group also recommended that the aero-medical evacuation module and the forward surgery module content lists be included in the COE Manual. The Working Group also recommended revised standards for basic first aid and high-risk areas (epidemiological).

30. During its deliberations, the 2008 Working Group could not reach consensus on the following issues: model for classification of armoured personnel carriers (APCs) in United Nations peacekeeping operations; additional resources for deployment of contingents at short notice; provision of medical services for non-United Nations personnel; and reimbursement for medical services provided to contingent personnel before and after deployment to peacekeeping operations.

31. By its resolution 62/252, the General Assembly took note of the report of the 2008 Working Group and endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/62/851), with two exceptions. Firstly, the Assembly invited the Working Group to reconsider at its next meeting its recommendation that the overstock of major equipment be increased from 10 to 20 per cent. Secondly, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit an update to his report contained in document A/62/774 and Corr.1, including the arrangements for recreational allowance, for its consideration at the second part of its resumed sixty-third session.

32. The 2011 Working Group was presented with 45 issue papers by various Member States and the Secretariat. During its meetings from 17 to 28 January 2011,

the Group addressed the issues, which were grouped into three areas (major equipment, self-sustainment and medical support services), each dealt with by a sub-working group. The present report summarizes the discussions and key recommendations of the 2011 Working Group. The information contained in the annexes to the report constitutes essential data based upon which the recommendations should be implemented.

33. During the first plenary deliberation of the 2011 Working Group a lengthy debate took place with regard to the issue papers listed in paragraph 64 below, referred to as "issues with regard to troop costs".

34. A group of Member States was of the opinion that those issues of troop costs did not fall within the competence of the Working Group and would be better addressed in the appropriate committees. Moreover, the Working Group was already required to deal with a huge number of important issues with regard to equipment and services provided to peacekeeping missions and should therefore concentrate on its mandate.

35. Another group of Member States stated that it could take up to a further four years before revised troop cost reimbursements would be effective. It was thus possible that the same reimbursement rates would have been applied for up to 13 years. They requested the Working Group to recommend establishing an interim troop cost rate until the review process was completed. Additionally, this group noted the close link between personnel and equipment and was of the opinion that the Working Group was a suitable forum where recommendations in this regard could be submitted.

36. In the following discussion, one group of Member States reiterated previous statements that the briefing by the Secretariat confirmed that the review of troop cost reimbursement was under way and would be discussed in an established committee of the General Assembly. The current Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group did not have a mandate to include recommendations on troop cost reimbursement. Issues related to troop cost reimbursement had been discussed at previous meetings of the Working Group, but that was before the Assembly had endorsed the new process.

37. Based on those discussions, an additional detailed briefing by the Secretariat to explain the process and the progress of the survey and history with regard to troop costs was presented. In addition, copies of document A/60/725 and its addendum (A/60/725/Add.1) were provided to all delegations in order to facilitate the process of the survey. Moreover, in coordination with the Peacekeeping Financing Division of the Department of Field Support, an extension of the submission deadline for the survey until 28 February 2011 was communicated to Member States.

38. Considering these discussions, the Bureau of the 2011 Working Group was of the view that a procedure should be established by Member States to better guide the Secretariat in the preparation for Working Group sessions, including deciding which topics should and which should not fall under the responsibility of the Working Group to consider. Decisions should be made in advance on which issues may or may not be included in the Working Group agenda. Therefore a mechanism and common guidelines should be established for these decisions and for the preparations for the Working Group. Member States should decide in the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly the terms of reference for the Working Group.

39. Based on the experience of these lengthy and often fruitless discussions, the Bureau of the 2011 Working Group is of the opinion that there is a requirement between the convening of each Working Group to establish a permanent bureau of the Working Group, which would provide additional advice, guidance and support to the Secretariat and to Member States in preparation for subsequent Working Group sessions. With not enough time to discuss the proposal in depth, unfortunately no consensus was reached in the 2011 Working Group to establish such a body. However, the Bureau of the 2011 Working Group, urges the General Assembly to consider this proposal.

40. Member States and the Secretariat may have their own needs, but they depended on one another to implement the mandated tasks in peacekeeping missions. Member States providing troops and police and equipment faced a variety of challenges on the ground; the United Nations likewise faced separate challenges in supporting peacekeeping operations across all mission areas. It was the responsibility of the Working Group to reach agreements that met the requirements of every stakeholder. Issue papers were the manifestation of matters to be addressed. While a common issue was the budget, the potential financial implications of other issues often prevented substantive discussion of their importance.

41. The Bureau of the 2011 Working Group strongly believes that reaching consensus in the Working Group is a requirement for the benefit of peacekeeping. In that view, the proposed changes in procedures should allow both the Fifth Committee and the Working Group, to focus on what was important and urgent, allowing technical and financial perspectives to be considered at the same time. Member States should refine the working procedures for the Working Group and determine which topics were accepted or needed to be discussed and the length of Working Group sessions. Regular or periodic updates, briefings or reports on issues concerning the COE system, including preparations for the next Working Group session, should be provided to Member States, in close coordination with the Fifth Committee and the Secretariat, during the current three year gap between sessions. Without additional guidance to the Secretariat, the organization of each Working Group would remain bureaucratic and might prevent substantive discussion of issues and result in answers with no deep foundation. The establishment of a Secretary of the Working Group, as a permanent and dual function within the Department of Field Support, in combination with the proposed permanent COE Working Group Bureau of Member States, would provide a well-balanced system for the benefit of all stakeholders.

42. The 2011 Working Group Bureau was also of the view that consideration should be given to changing the timing of the 2014 Working Group session, with a view to holding the session early. This would help Member States in their preparations for the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. Taking into account that holding the Working Group later in the spring would not be possible because the recommendations of the Working Group (i.e., the results of its deliberations) have to be before the Fifth Committee within the same session of the General Assembly (normally May/June), so that the new reimbursement rates could come into effect by the new fiscal year (starting 1 July), the 2011 Working Group Bureau proposed that the 2014 Working Group session should be held in the late autumn of 2013, perhaps between the end of October and mid-December 2013.

43. Although the outcome of the 2011 Working Group had been acceptable, future meetings could be improved through better preparation, clear procedural rules, stronger support, close coordination between Member States and the Secretariat and timely, researched feedback to Member States on issue papers. This would benefit the COE system and personnel deployed in field missions.

44. The recommendations contained in the present report, including the annexes, must be read in conjunction with the recommendations contained in the Phase II, III, IV and V and all post-Phase V Working Group reports. In some cases, the recommendations in the present report supplement and/or supersede those contained in the previous reports.

II. Summary of discussions in the plenary

A. Summary of discussions in the first plenary

45. An opening statement was made by the Under-Secretary-General for Field Support, Susana Malcorra, who stated that she was delighted at the number of troop-contributing countries participating in the Working Group and urged Member States to achieve consensus on the issues before them. Ms. Malcorra emphasized that peacekeeping required partnership and the issues faced in field missions were complex and highly challenging. An effective, efficient, predictable and simple administrative COE system was required to support the implementation of mandated tasks. Ms. Malcorra urged delegates to work in the context of improving operational capabilities and capacities in the field, at both the strategic and the operational level. She reiterated that the Secretariat stood ready to work with Member States to improve the COE system and eliminate or reduce equipment shortfalls between signed memorandums of understanding (MOUs) and the reality on the ground. Ms. Malcorra stated that she understood the challenges faced by the Working Group in addressing all the important issues that needed to be discussed and wished all delegates success in their endeavours.

46. Bangladesh, Hungary and Uruguay then made opening statements.

47. Bangladesh indicated that it was ready to work to achieve a consensus. The COE system should contribute to improving the operational efficiency in field missions and should be applied generally, with special cases or letters of assist (LOAs) being the exception. Bangladesh stressed the importance of the medical support issues for the morale and efficiency of the troops and highlighted the obvious link between the global field support strategy and COE and self-sustainment.

48. Hungary, on behalf of the European Union, stated that the European Union was willing to engage constructively in the Working Group to carry out a comprehensive review of the COE Manual. The Union would consider all issues, as long as they were clearly within the competence of the Working Group. Hungary stressed that the principle of the COE system was to address genuine challenges and find cost-effective solutions.

49. Uruguay stated that the ongoing discussions regarding the global field support strategy discussions in the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations and the implementation of the "new horizon" non-paper of the

Secretariat had created high expectations from the Working Group. The current session of the Working Group would be required to review, change, update and adapt the system further to answer the known challenges in peacekeeping. Uruguay suggested that issue papers that were connected with troop cost reimbursement issues should be addressed in a separate working group.

50. The Secretariat presented an overview of the existing COE system in general for reference as a starting point for the further deliberations.

51. The Director of the Peacekeeping Financing Division of the Department of Management provided an update on the status of the survey regarding the rates of reimbursement to countries contributing troops and police personnel to United Nations peacekeeping operations. The current rates had been effective since 1 January 2002. In its resolution 63/285, the General Assembly endorsed a methodology for the review of these rates, which included a survey questionnaire. The survey covered basic pay and allowances; specialist allowances; allowances for personal clothing, gear and equipment; predeployment medical examinations; inland transportation (travel within the home country); personal weapons and ammunition; and daily allowances for troops. The first survey, which began in 2009, was designed to establish an empirical baseline for consecutive reviews. After the first survey, three subsequent annual surveys would be conducted and the findings would then be presented to the Assembly. The distribution of the first survey to troop-contributing countries was delayed to August 2010 owing to administrative issues. As at 17 January 2011, the Peacekeeping Financing Division had received completed returns from only 17 troop- and police-contributing countries for the first survey. The Secretariat will conduct the second survey during 2011. In April 2011, the Peacekeeping Financing Division requested updated contact details of those responsible for completing the survey in the capitals of the Member States and the name of the representative at the Permanent Mission who will be responsible for this matter.

52. A number of Member States commented that they had not received the survey and that the Permanent Missions in New York should act as focal points. Some Member States noted that communications to Member States related to the survey could be improved to receive a higher number of responses. Certain Member States expressed a desire to see greater involvement by the leadership of both the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support in regard to the matter.

B. Further discussions in the plenary

53. During the first plenary meeting, a lengthy debate took place with regard to the issue papers listed in paragraph 64 below, referred to as "issues with regard to troop cost reimbursements".

54. A group of Member States was of the opinion that these issues of troop cost reimbursements did not fall within the competence of the Working Group and would be better addressed in the appropriate committees. In addition, the Working Group was already required to deal with a huge number of important issues with regard to equipment and services provided to peacekeeping missions and so should concentrate on its mandate.

55. Another group of Member States stated that it could take up to a further four years before revised reimbursement rates for troops would be effective. It was possible that the same reimbursement rates would have applied for up to 13 years. They requested the Working Group to recommend establishing an interim troop cost reimbursement rate until the review process was completed. In addition, this group noted the close link between personnel and equipment and was of the opinion that the Working Group was a suitable forum where recommendations in this regard could be submitted.

56. The Chair concluded that an additional detailed briefing by the Secretariat to explain the process and the progress of the survey and history with regard to troop cost reimbursements should be organized.

57. The Director of the Peacekeeping Financing Division provided information on four areas: roles and procedures for the financing of peacekeeping operations; history of troop cost reimbursements; current status of the review process; and statistical figures, which were provided throughout the briefing. With regard to the budgetary and financial responsibilities, the General Assembly had decided in resolution 49/233 to establish a technical working group on COE to advise the General Assembly, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and the Fifth Committee. That mandate did not include any advice on reimbursement of troop costs. The history of rates of reimbursement for troop-contributing countries was contained in the introduction (chap. I) to document A/60/725. The General Assembly in resolution 55/274 requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly for its approval a methodology for reimbursement of troop costs, and provided guidance on the new methodology to determine reimbursement to troop-contributing countries. The Assembly further considered the matter and, in its resolution 63/285, the current methodology was endorsed and its implementation started. In 2011, the second round of data collection of the survey (A/60/725/Add.1) will continue. All Member States were provided with a hard copy of documents A/60/725 and A/60/725/Add.1.

58. In the ensuing discussion, one group of Member States reiterated previous statements that the briefing confirmed that the review of rates for reimbursement of troop costs was under way and would be discussed in an established committee of the General Assembly. The Working Group was not mandated to include recommendations on troop cost reimbursements. Issues related to troop reimbursement costs had been discussed at previous Working Group meetings but that was before the General Assembly had endorsed the new process.

59. Another group of Member States argued that the process to review and set new rates for reimbursement of troop costs would take too long and that the Working Group should provide a recommendation to the General Assembly to set an interim rate.

60. The Chair advised that the matter should not hinder the calculation and deliberations of the Working Group. He indicated that the Working Group report would reflect the concerns and opinions expressed during the discussions. Taking into account the existing workload of the Working Group, the Chair suggested that an informal drafting group should provide a proposal for inclusion in the final report. After the discussions in the plenary on whether the issue papers related to troop cost reimbursements should be included or not in the agenda of the

sub-working group, Argentina, supported by Chile, proposed to discuss the issue in an informal drafting group and volunteered to coordinate such a group.

61. Noting the review of the methodology for reimbursement rates for troop costs and related allowances endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/285, one group of Member States recommended that the Assembly should invite the Working Group to examine the results of the periodic surveys at the end of the current process and thereafter on a triennial basis in order to provide technical guidance to the Fifth Committee. Another group of Member States, however, believed that the sole competence of the Working Group continued to be the review of reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment.

62. A group of Member States noted with concern the difficulties experienced by Member States in providing the data requested through the survey questionnaire. In that regard they recommended that the General Assembly should request the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to work closely with troop-contributing countries with a view to expediting data collection, including by making optimal use of the expertise of the Working Group. Another group of Member States, in that context, encouraged the Secretariat to ensure optimal communication between itself and Member States to aid effective and efficient implementation of the survey process.

63. A group of Member States, cognizant of the length of time that had elapsed since the last review of troop cost reimbursements in 1992, and the subsequent ad hoc increase in 2002, recommended that the General Assembly should consider, as an interim measure, an ad hoc increase in troop cost reimbursements, to cushion troop-contributing countries from the difficulties arising out of inflation factors. Another group of Member States was of the view that the process launched in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/285 was the sole mandated mechanism to review the troop cost reimbursements.

64. The Working Group could not reach a consensus to address the following issues related to troop cost reimbursement in the current session:

(a) Bangladeshi proposal on annual leave at United Nations expense for contingent members deployed for a one-year tour of duty;

(b) Bangladeshi proposal to raise the daily allowance paid to troops per contingent member;

(c) Pakistani proposal to revise rates of reimbursement for troop costs;

(d) Pakistani proposal on leave paid by the United Nations;

(e) Ukrainian proposal to review the specialist allowance;

(f) Senegalese proposal that all predeployment preparation costs of contingents be paid by the United Nations.

65. As suggested by one Member State, a hard copy of the survey was handed out to all delegations, together with document A/60/725. It was advised that the deadline for submission of the first round of data collection for the survey had been extended until 28 February 2011.

66. A second lengthy debate ensued on deciding the allocation of issue papers, listed in paragraph 64 and referred to as "issues with regard to troop costs/leave".

67. A group of Member States argued that issue papers related to leave for troops should be considered by the current Working Group, as had been done in the 2008 Working Group session. They argued that leave, being an essential part of welfare and morale of troops in the field, would require discussion in the Working Group to formulate a recommendation.

68. Another group of Member States was clear that leave was part of troop cost reimbursement and related issues and did not fall under the remit of the Working Group, and that these should not therefore be included in the agenda of the current Working Group. There was again no consensus to add these issues to the Working Group agenda.

69. With regard to the issues of environmental compliance and waste management, it was agreed after discussion and following the provision of additional information by the Secretariat that these matters would be better addressed at the forthcoming session of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations.

70. The issue of the establishment of a provisional bureau of the Working Group, which would provide additional advice, guidance and support to the Secretariat and to Member States in preparation for subsequent Working Groups was discussed. There was no consensus among the members of the Working Group to establish such a body.

III. Programme of work of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Working Group

A. Election of the Bureau

71. Captain (Navy) Juan Pablo Panichini (Argentina) was elected Chair of the 2011 COE Working Group by consensus. Following a request for nominations, Colonel Robert Kabage (Kenya) and Lieutenant Colonel Karl Deuretzbacher (Austria) were elected Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, respectively. The Secretariat provided the Secretary of the Working Group.

B. Election of Chairs of the sub-working groups

72. After the election of the Bureau, the Chair put forward the following candidates for consideration as Chair and Vice-Chair of the three sub-working groups, based on proposals from Member States. The following were elected without objection:

Major equipment

Colonel Sipiwo Dlomo (South Africa)
Colonel Islam Kamrul (Bangladesh)

Self-sustainment

Colonel Gustavo Formento (Uruguay)
Monica Bolanos (Guatemala)

Medical Support Services:

Colonel Dr. Tareq M. Al-Momani (Jordan)
Colonel Dr. Claes Meijer (Sweden)

73. The Chair urged all participants to work together as a team and reminded them that Member States and the Secretariat had their own interests, but depended on one another to implement the mandated tasks in peacekeeping missions. Member States providing troops, police and equipment faced a variety of challenges on the ground; the United Nations also faced separate challenges in supporting peacekeeping operations across all mission areas. It was the responsibility of the Working Group to reach an agreement that met the requirements of every stakeholder. Issue papers were the manifestation of matters to be addressed. While a common issue was the budget, the financial implication of an issue should not prevent discussion of its importance. The Chair concluded with the observation that the Working Group would be considered a success if there were fewer issues to address at the next session.

C. Adoption of the agenda

74. The 2011 COE Working Group adopted the provisional agenda for the three sub-working groups for its session (17 to 28 January 2011):

Major equipment

Self-sustainment

Medical support services

D. Issue papers withdrawn during the deliberations

75. During the deliberations of the Working Group, the following issue papers were withdrawn by the respective originators:

1. Uruguay proposal to review self-sustainment reimbursement not provided although capacity exists

76. Troop- and police-contributing countries that are redeployed for operational or functional reasons to locations already occupied by other United Nations elements, often find that some of the self-sustainment categories (electrical, laundry and cleaning, field defence stores, etc.) are already provided, even though the contingents are able to supply them. During deliberations on this issue Uruguay decided to withdraw this issue paper from the Working Group and seek other ways to address the matter with the Secretariat.

2. Bangladesh proposal for special reimbursement for a naval vessel or craft and its personnel (sea allowance and recreation allowance for ship's crews)

77. The Working Group noted that life at sea was quite different and challenging. The issue of a separate allowance to provide for those deployed at sea and an associated recreational allowance was raised. Following discussion, Bangladesh decided to withdraw this issue paper with the assurance that the Secretariat would consider the development of an appropriate sea allowance and recreation allowance.

3. Indian proposal to change the term "troop-contributing country" to "resource/force contributing country"

78. After discussion, India withdrew the issue paper on changing the term "troop-contributing country" to "resource/force contributing country".

4. Norwegian proposal to break down the reimbursement rate for nuclear, biological and chemical protection into three separate rates

79. Nuclear, biological and chemical protection is one item in the COE manual. The United Nations has so far never deployed military or police forces into an area of operations that require the provision of nuclear, biological and chemical protection. Norway recommended that the reimbursement rates for nuclear, biological and chemical protection within chapter 8, annex B of the COE Manual, be divided into the three components. During the deliberations of this issue, Norway decided to withdraw this issue paper.

5. Indian proposal on procedures for reimbursement of fees for medical treatment in level II and level III hospitals in field missions

80. India requested clarification on the procedures for reimbursement with regard to "fees for service" medical treatment in field missions to non-contingent members. The Secretariat provided the information that no troop- or police-contributing country should bear such costs, but that the respective field mission should address this requirement with the respective contributing country. After this clarification, India decided to withdraw the issue paper.

6. Pakistani proposal to request proportionate representation among United Nations senior staff

81. After discussion, Pakistan decided to withdraw this issue paper.

7. Nigerian proposal for reimbursement when there is delay in the timeline of United Nations arranged troop deployment and rotation

82. In peacekeeping operations, the United Nations is responsible for the deployment and repatriation (including regular rotations) of contingent personnel authorized in the MOU. In many instances, the dates of rotation given by the United Nations are subject to many changes, resulting in additional expenses for the troop- or police-contributing country. After deliberations, a consensus was reached on how to better address this issue bilaterally, that is through an LOA. After an explanation by the Secretariat and bilateral discussion, Nigeria decided to withdraw the issue paper.

E. Issue papers and focal points

1. Major equipment

83. The sub-working group considered the following issues relating primarily to major equipment, and it was decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating and considering these issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of reimbursement rates for major equipment (*Brazil, supported by Denmark and Norway*);

(b) Review the list of "special case equipment rates of reimbursement" and recommend additional standard reimbursement rates for major equipment (*Norway, supported by Denmark*);

(c) Reclassification of major equipment deployed in field missions (*Nepal, supported by Bangladesh*);

(d) Special case/unique category equipment rates of reimbursements (*Pakistan, supported by Morocco*);

(e) Revision of the COE significant damage percentage (*Senegal, supported by the United Republic of Tanzania*);

(f) Rotation of COE (major equipment and self-sustainment requirements) of troop-contributing countries after every three to five years at United Nations expense (*South Africa, supported by India*);

(g) Revision of loss and damage of major equipment (*Senegal, supported by the United Republic of Tanzania*);

(h) Incorporation of the LOA procedures in the COE Manual (*Sweden, supported by Norway and Denmark*);

(i) Review of the reimbursement system for air assets, including "military utility helicopters", together with the general conditions for United Nations reimbursement of flying hours of aviation assets deployed in United Nations missions (*Ukraine, supported by India and New Zealand*);

(j) Reimbursement for transportation of re-supply items (*South Africa, supported by India*);

(k) A mechanism to ensure transportation and resupply of operational weapons and ammunition (*South Africa, supported by Uruguay*);

(l) Clarification in the COE Manual regarding United Nations responsibility for mission movement control (*Norway supported by Sweden*);

(m) Refinement in the current methodology of entering into MOUs with troop-contributing countries, including provision for turnover of major equipment and self-sustainment equipment (*South Africa, supported by India*);

(n) Inclusion of a peacekeeping database as an electronic annex to the COE Manual (*Denmark, supported by Norway*);

(o) Compliance with international mine action standards in the COE Manual (*Denmark*);

(p) Introduction of a definition for armed and unarmed APCs in the COE Manual (*Chile, supported by South Africa*);

(q) Introduction of a definition for police APCs and crowd control vehicles in the COE Manual (*Nigeria, supported by Norway*);

(r) Concepts of consumables and excessive costs in using major equipment (*Senegal, supported by Bangladesh*);

(s) Proposal that all civilian pattern vehicles need to have seatbelts installed (*Jordan, supported by Ghana*).

2. **Self-sustainment**

84. The sub-working group considered the following issues relating primarily to self-sustainment, and it was decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating these issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of reimbursement rates of self-sustainment (*Brazil, supported by Argentina, Denmark, Fiji, Germany and Uruguay*);

(b) Repetition of the results of the last self-sustainment verification report in case of internal redeployment (*Jordan*);

(c) Proposals on provision of authorized accommodation to troops by the United Nations together with the proposal regarding accommodation and accommodation allowances for aviation units (*Bangladesh*);

(d) Proposal on minor engineering tasks under the self-sustainment category as a United Nations responsibility and the proposal to clarify the responsibilities for minor engineering tasks (*India*);

(e) Proposal to revisit the requirement for EOD self-sustainment after the initial deployment (*Argentina*);

(f) Proposal to split laundry and cleaning services (*Italy, supported by Austria*)

(g) Proposal to review mission factors, with a review of universal application of mission factors and the options of applying different mission factors after natural disasters or in missions where conditions vary substantially within the mission area. (The Issue Paper from Chile with regard to Mission Factors after natural disasters was discussed separately). (*Rwanda, and Chile (mission factors after natural disasters)*);

(h) Proposal to review the list of soldier's kit and associated reimbursement rate for an air contingent (*Bangladesh*);

(i) Proposal to review the requirement of high-frequency radio sets for air contingents to receive reimbursement (*Guatemala*);

3. **Medical support**

85. The sub-working group considered the following issues relating primarily to medical support services, and it was decided, by consensus, to nominate the following focal points for coordinating these issues:

(a) Comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates of medical support services with national cost data (*Germany, supported by Italy*);

(b) Proposal to review the self-sustainment category (*Italy, supported by Bangladesh*);

(c) Proposal to review the distribution of single types of medical equipment when a medical unit splits (*Rwanda, supported by Germany*);

(d) Proposal for technical changes in chapter 3 of the COE Manual regarding medical and dental COE (*Uruguay*);

(e) Proposal that the mandate strength for medical self-sustainment level II or level III agreed upon in the MOU is used as the basis for reimbursement rather than the actual strength numbers (*Norway*);

(f) Proposal to add ultrasound equipment for level II hospitals and computed tomography (CT) scanners for level III hospitals (*Bangladesh*);

(g) Proposal for additional capability modules at level II plus medical facilities (*Secretariat*).

IV. Review of reimbursement rates

86. The sub-working group on major equipment agreed to adopt a similar method to the one used in the 2008 Working Group to consider any adjustments to the reimbursement rates. The 2011 Working Group agreed that national data with reference to the existing 2008 COE Manual rates that were above 64 per cent or below 71 per cent would be excluded from the calculations.

A = 2008 COE Manual reimbursement wet lease rates

N = submitted 2011 national cost data (wet lease rates)

ϕ = arithmetic average

X = new 2011 COE Manual reimbursement wet lease rates (for each item of major equipment)

$$X \quad {}^{\phi}_{Ny \,>\, Nz} \left\{ \begin{matrix} Ny \geq \dfrac{29A}{100} \\ Nz \leq \dfrac{164A}{100} \end{matrix} \right\}$$

87. Noting the current economic climate and the challenges faced by Member States, consensus was reached regarding an average increase of the major equipment rates as published in the 2008 COE Manual, after calculating each line item individually as described above, of a net average of 1.33 per cent (see annex I). This should not prejudge the future deliberations in the Working Group. Based on the assessment of current equipment numbers deployed in peacekeeping operations by the Secretariat, the overall impact on the major equipment portion of the peacekeeping budget was calculated at 1.60 per cent, which would lead to an estimated increase of $7,603,452 per annum.

88. The sub-working group for self-sustainment decided that for the current Working Group it would remove 3.75 per cent of each extreme (low and high) of submitted national data for each item of the COE Manual self-sustainment categories. The data used was restricted to that submitted to the Secretariat and published in the information provided to Member States at the start of the 2011 Working Group.

N = submitted 2011 national cost data (self-sustainment reimbursement rates)

Na ($N^{average}$ = average of all submitted 2011 national cost data (self-sustainment reimbursement rates)

ϕ = arithmetic average

Y = new 2011 COE Manual self-sustainment reimbursement rates (for each self-sustainment category)

$$Y \quad Ny \overset{\phi}{\cdot} Nz \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Ny \geq \dfrac{3{,}75\,Na}{100} \\ Nz \leq \dfrac{196{,}25\,Na}{100} \end{array} \right\}$$

89. Consensus was reached regarding an average increase of the self-sustainment rates as published in the 2008 COE Manual of a net average increase of 2.1 per cent (see annex II). Based on the assessment of troop numbers provided by the Secretariat, the overall impact on the self-sustainment portion of the peacekeeping budget was calculated at 1.84 per cent, which will lead to an estimated increase of $7,143,102 per annum.

Recommendations

90. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The revised rates in chapter 8, annex A, for major equipment (see annex I including those in appendix 1 to the present report) should apply; these rates should be reflected in all medical annexes in chapter 3 of the COE Manual;

(b) The revised rates in chapter 8, annex B, for self-sustainment (see annex 2 to the present report) should apply;

(c) Future triennial reviews should be conducted in the form of a comprehensive review using data provided or elected by troop- and police-contributing countries and consolidated by the Secretariat.

V. Recommendations with regard to submitted issues

A. Major equipment

1. List of "special cases" and recommended additional standard reimbursement rates for major equipment

91. The Secretariat is of the opinion that the current list of special cases is too extensive and this contributes to a delay in signing MOUs with troop-contributing countries. The Secretariat has proposed that the approved list of special cases be reviewed by the 2011 Working Group, and that additional standard reimbursement rates for new major equipment should be agreed. The focal point conducted a survey of the consolidated national cost data for special cases and gathered the available information from the Secretariat and the delegations represented in the Working

Group. All special cases suggested by the Secretariat, or used in three or more missions or by two or more troop- and police-contributing countries, were included as major equipment. The Working Group recommended a generic fair market value and a standard reimbursement rate for each approved special case of major equipment. The Working Group established that a total of 113 line items would be approved as special cases. This proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendations

92. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The value alone should not determine whether equipment is treated as special cases, and the Secretariat and troop- and police-contributing countries should follow the COE Manual when determining new special cases. Often the equivalent major equipment already exists;

(b) New text should be inserted in the COE Manual, chapter 5, after existing paragraph 5 as follows: "If a special case item still in process is categorized in the COE Manual as major equipment, this item should no longer be regarded as a special case";

(c) The Secretariat, prior to the next Working Group (2014), should provide a list of special case items that should be included as additional major equipment;

(d) The list at annex A (see annex 3 to the present report) is retained as the Working Group adopted special case list;

(e) The list at annex B (see annex 3 to the present report) is categorized as additional major equipment to be included in chapter 8, annex A, of the COE Manual;

(f) The list at annex C (see annex 3 to the present report) is deleted from the list of special cases because equivalent major equipment items exist;

(g) The list at annex D (see annex 3 to the present report) is deleted from the list of special cases because the items are reimbursed as self-sustainment.

2. Reclassification of major equipment deployed in field missions

93. Some Member States were of the opinion that the field mission COE verification team had undermined the procedural aspects of verification in accordance with the COE guidelines and had undertaken unilateral decisions to change the classification of items of major equipment.

Recommendation

94. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

The MOU is the signed document between a troop- or police-contributing country and the Secretariat and any change in classification of equipment should be on a bilateral basis. The COE verification team in the field may forward any observation to the Secretariat but has no prerogative to change the classification of major equipment agreed upon by the Secretariat and country. The country and the Secretariat should engage in bilateral negotiations to resolve any disputes.

3. Special case/unique category equipment rates of reimbursement

95. The reimbursement rates for deployed equipment categorized as special case equipment are negotiated by the troop- or police-contributing country and United Nations Headquarters for approval. Upon approval, the rates are incorporated in MOUs and granted to countries subject to verification reports and operational readiness reports. There is, however, no mechanism in place for a revision of special case equipment rates. The calculation of the financial implications depends on different factors and actual allocated figures, which could not be provided during the deliberations of the 2011 Working Group.

Recommendations

96. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Special case equipment rates must be analysed and revised during each triennial Working Group meeting;

(b) The revision of special case equipment reimbursement rates is linked to major equipment categories and average revisions recommended by the Working Group should also apply to special case equipment;

(c) Future special case equipment rates should not be authorized on the basis of double no-fault incident factors (i.e. the calculation of reimbursement rates for special case equipment should follow the same methodology as the generic major equipment items). Currently deployed equipment is not to be affected by this recommendation (a grandfather clause may be granted to currently deployed equipment);

(d) New text should be inserted in the COE Manual in chapter 5, as a new paragraph 11 as follows: "Revision of the reimbursement rates for special case equipment should be linked to the average revision granted by the Working Group on a triennial basis to major equipment";

(e) The text in paragraph 9 (b) of chapter 5 of the COE Manual should be amended to read:

> "Wet lease rate ..... The dry lease rate (calculated above) plus the estimated monthly maintenance costs provided by the troop- or police-contributing country".

4. Contingent-owned equipment significant damage percentage

97. With reference to the COE Manual, chapter 2, paragraph 19, the issue concerns the payment by the party making transportation arrangements in case of loss of or significant damage to COE during transportation, whereby significant damage is defined as "damage where the repairs amount to 10 per cent or more of the generic fair market value of the equipment". Certain troop- and police-contributing countries requested a review to reduce the 10 per cent figure. Other countries did not agree to this proposal. No consensus was reached.

5. Rotation of contingent-owned equipment at United Nations cost

98. Discussions covered the following areas: review of the reimbursement for transportation of resupplies; review of a mechanism to ensure transportation and

resupply of operational weapons and ammunition; review of the current methodology of entering into MOUs with troop-contributing countries including provision for turnover of major equipment and self-sustainment equipment; and a proposal on rotation of COE of troop-contributing countries after three to five years at United Nations expense. Currently, under the wet lease arrangement with the United Nations, countries are responsible for maintenance and serviceability and are reimbursed by the United Nations accordingly. If major equipment has to be rotated back to the contributing country to undergo overhaul or major repair, this cost is currently met by the respective countries. The issue of reimbursement for rotation of major equipment or an increase in the permitted quantities of overstocked major equipment in missions was raised. Following discussions, no consensus was reached.

6. Loss and damage of major equipment

99. With reference to the COE manual, chapter 6, paragraph 9, troop- and police-contributing countries are responsible for loss or damage to major equipment resulting from a single hostile action or forced abandonment when the collective value of the loss or damage is less than the threshold value of $250,000. For major equipment lost or damaged as a result of a single hostile action or forced abandonment, the United Nations assumes liability for each and every item of major equipment whose generic fair market value equals or exceeds $250,000 or for major equipment lost or damaged when the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000. Concern was expressed about the threshold of $250,000 and views expressed that this should be reduced. It was argued, however, that damage below the threshold was covered by the relevant mission factor. No consensus was reached.

7. Incorporation of the letter of assist procedures in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual

100. The LOA procedure is applied when a country contributes units or specific services to United Nations missions. While the COE Manual refers to the process, more detail is required as to how it is applied by both the troop- or police-contributing country and the United Nations. The proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

101. The 2011 Working Group recommended that the following text to be included as annex A to chapter 4 in the COE Manual:

Definition of a letter of assist

- An LOA is a legally binding contractual document between the United Nations and a Government. It provides the appropriate authority for procurement of services on behalf of the United Nations
- The LOA will specify whether the United Nations will provide services from the Government or requests the Government to provide these directly to a Mission
- The LOA will also specify how reimbursement will be made

An LOA is used when

- A special need arises for essential equipment or services that are not available through normal sources of supply in the mission area, and a contingent's home country is the only logical source of supply
- The items or services required by the mission are not covered by the MOU
- A troop-contributing country contributes aircraft or vessels to a mission
- A troop-contributing country will carry out the deployment/redeployment of personnel and equipment using its own capacities
- A troop-contributing country will carry out the rotation of personnel using its own capacities

Others matters

- An LOA is requested either by United Nations Headquarters or the troop-contributing country
- All supplies and equipment must be requested through the Mission supply system. United Nations Headquarters will approve or reject the request
- Equipment/services must be authorized (operationally needed) by the mission Force Commander
- An LOA can involve services such as transportation of personnel/equipment or equipment not covered in the MOU
- An LOA is finalized by United Nations Headquarters and signed by the United Nations and the Government

Contents of LOA

LOA documents comprise the cover letter and the general terms and conditions. The cover letter and general terms and conditions constitute the entire LOA

The cover letter may include, but is not limited to, the following elements:

- LOA number

  Country/United Nations mission/year/LOA number for the specific mission

- The purpose of the LOA
- Requirements

  What kind of service or equipment

- Reimbursement

  Overall regulations for reimbursement

The general terms and conditions may include, but are not limited to, the following elements:

- **Services**
- **Reimbursement**

  Detailed regulations regarding time frame for payment, invoices, receipts and relevant division/department at United Nations Headquarters
- **Aircraft call signs (if the provision is for air transportation)**
- **Facilities provided by the United Nations**
- **Reporting accidents or incidents**
- **Safety**
- **Claims and insurance**
- **Tax exemption**
- **Circumstances for changes by the Government or by the United Nations**
- **Termination**
- **Future commitments**
- **Modifications**
- **Settlement of disputes**
- **Privileges and immunities**
- **Force majeure**

Special concerns

Rotation of units (personnel only)

When rotating units (personnel only), the United Nations will ask the troop- or police-contributing country, whether the rotation shall be carried out by the United Nations or by the country under an LOA. If it is decided that the country will carry out the rotation, the country will forward a request for an LOA, including the expected costs for the rotation. The United Nations will then evaluate the costs and send a reply to the country that the United Nations either:

- Accepts the cost, which then will be the ceiling in the LOA, or
- States that the costs are too high, and that the ceiling will be fixed to a particular amount

  When the rotation is carried out, the troop- or police-contributing country will forward a claim, including a copy of the invoices, to the United Nations.
- If the actual costs are higher than the ceiling in the LOA, the country will be reimbursed the amount mentioned in the LOA
- If the actual costs are lower than the ceiling in the LOA, the country will be reimbursed the actual costs

Aircraft

When contributing aircraft, the troop-contributing country shall draw attention to the following:

- Aircrew, ground maintenance staff and base equipment will normally be covered under a MOU
- Accommodation of aircrew (only) (to be negotiated)
- Operational flight time (to be negotiated)
- Reimbursement (samples of reimbursement issues to be negotiated):
  - (a) Costs per flying hour
  - (b) Costs for the deployment and redeployment
  - (c) Costs for painting the aircraft
  - (d) Costs for airport services
  - (e) Tax exemption
- Conditions for reimbursement, such as providing invoices and receipts and satisfactory performance

Vessels

When contributing vessels, the troop-contributing country shall draw attention to the following:

- Crew, ground maintenance staff and base equipment (major equipment, minor equipment and self-sustainment) will normally be covered under a MOU
- Operational time frame — normally 24/7 (to be negotiated)
- Requirement to rotate or replace the vessel in conjunction with operational capability (to be negotiated)
- Reimbursement (samples of reimbursement issues to be negotiated):
  - (a) Costs for each consecutive period of operational duty
  - (b) Cost for transit days, deployment and redeployment to/from the area of operations
  - (c) Cost for harbour service
  - (d) Tax exemption
- Conditions for reimbursement, such as providing invoices and receipts and satisfactory performance

Definition of "force majeure" to be added to the definitions (chapter 2, annex A): "Force majeure" means acts of God, war, insurrection or other acts of a similar nature or force.

8. Reimbursement system for air assets including military utility helicopters

102. The discussion included the issue papers entitled "Review the requirements, conditions, guarantees and reimbursement applicable to air assets, including

'military utility helicopters'" and "Review the general conditions for United Nations reimbursement for flying hours of Government of India aviation assets deployed in United Nations missions". The main concern of countries contributing air assets are:

- To establish minimum flight hours to address the current under-utilization of military aircraft in United Nations peacekeeping operations. This should not have financial implications, because the United Nations allocates money to cover the full utilization of flight hours provided for in an LOA for air assets
- To clearly determine in the LOA the types, quantity and cost of ammunition to be expended during proficiency firing exercises of attack helicopter pilots authorized by the Force Commander and approved by the mission's Chief Aviation Officer, and to oblige the United Nations to provide a suitable firing range in the mission area of responsibility or in an alternative location to be used for training firing
- To settle the principles set out in the LOA regarding loss or damage of air assets if the cause of the accident is attributed to operational reasons or force majeure

103. A group of Member States proposed two additional issues:

- The United Nations should reimburse the Member State the greater value of either 60 per cent of the annual contracted hours or the actual hours flown in support of United Nations tasking, including hours for legitimate currency and competency requirements. Should the Member State generate less than 60 per cent of the contracted hours for reasons entirely within their control and beyond the conditions stipulated in the LOA, then reimbursement will be calculated on the basis of actual hours flown
- In the event of an accident involving the total loss or damage of an airframe, the providing Member State and the United Nations should convene a board of inquiry to establish the cause of the accident. If the cause of the accident is attributed to aircrew or maintenance error, then the providing Member State will bear the full cost of the loss. Should the loss be attributable to operational reasons or force majeure, then the United Nations would reimburse the Member State 80 per cent of the value of the airframe

The calculation of the financial implications for these issues could not be provided during the deliberations of the 2011 Working Group.

Recommendation

104. The 2011 Working Group recommended that in the interests of generating a more consistent set of conditions in LOAs for the provision of a military aviation capability and to encourage more complete utilization of military capabilities, to include the following text in future LOAs for aviation services:

> The United Nations will reimburse the cost of ammunition expended in maintaining aircrew weapons proficiency for armed helicopters during the year. Details of weapons training exercises, including the quantity and types of ammunition allocated per pilot will be based on national/United Nations requirements, and reimbursement rates for this ammunition are to be included as an attachment to the LOA. Reimbursement for ammunition expended during actual hostilities shall be at the same rate. The United Nations is responsible

for providing a firing range in the mission area of operations or at a suitable alternative location (subject to a bilateral agreement between the Government and United Nations).

9. Clarification of the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual regarding United Nations responsibility for mission movement control

105. The United Nations is responsible for transportation of personnel and COE upon deployment or repatriation. This responsibility can be transferred to a troop- or police-contributing country by LOA (COE Manual, chap. 2, para. 12). Troop- and police-contributing countries are responsible for transportation (rotation) of minor equipment and consumables related to major equipment and self-sustainment (COE Manual, chap. 2, para. 14). According to the generic guidelines for countries deploying military units (para. 1.7, movement control operations), the United Nations is responsible for the coordination of all transportation (deployment, rotation and repatriation). Further, paragraph 1.7.6 indicates that countries are responsible for obtaining all necessary clearances unless the country requests assistance from the United Nations. In order to manage their own responsibilities countries sometimes deploy a movement control capability and include movement control personnel in the contingent's national support element organization. If all movement control operations in a mission are coordinated by a unified United Nations movement control element, a more cost effective use of resources will be achieved. It is also expected that one unified point responsible for movement control will more effectively facilitate the local cooperation with host country authorities. This proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

106. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The COE Manual be amended as follows:

(i) Chapter 2, para. 12: For movements into, within and out of a mission's area of operations, the United Nations is responsible for the coordination of all mission movement control operations, including obtaining the necessary permissions and authorizations from the appropriate authorities in the host country;

(ii) Chapter 2, para. 14: Upon request from a troop- or police-contributing country, the United Nations may assist the country by providing guidance on how to arrange such shipments;

(iii) In chapter 4, para. 14, the following text should be added:

"The costs associated with intra-mission transportation will be absorbed by the missions where there is a requirement to transport spare parts and consumables from authorized points of entry to a mission to other destinations within the mission area. The United Nations field missions will entertain all reasonable requests for movement within the mission area using any available transportation resources, including United Nations assets, commercial assets and/or troop- or police-contributing country assets."

(b) The Secretariat is requested to include the same information in the generic guidelines for troop-contributing countries.

10. Permanent mission web module

107. Until 2006, troop- and police-contributing countries had access to a peacekeeping database, making it possible for countries to create draft annexes to the MOU, and for countries to monitor the status of their claims to the United Nations. Using the database, the layout and content of draft annexes to the MOU followed all rules and terms set out in the COE Manual. The database was an off-line database updated monthly by data files distributed from United Nations Headquarters to contributing countries through their permanent missions to the United Nations. The data files contained only data relevant to the specific country. Because the software (Paradox) became outdated, access to the database was closed in 2006. The permanent mission web module is a tool that makes it possible to use the appropriate terms and rules from the start of the negotiations. In addition, the troop- or police-contributing country can follow up on claims to the United Nations using the claims module, which provides a common picture to both countries and the United Nations. Further, the web module will minimize the need for countries to raise direct questions to the United Nations regarding claims. This proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

108. The 2011 Working Group recommended:

(a) The inclusion of an online website (permanent mission web module) as an electronic part of the COE system, being accessible to Member States to create draft annexes A, B and C to the MOU;

(b) The inclusion of a claims database as part of the web module, making it possible for Member States to monitor the status of their claims from initial submission to being paid;

(c) The web module should include, but not be limited to:

(i) Approved MOUs;

(ii) Approved LOAs;

a. Reference to various United Nations documents (e.g. United Nations payment letters);

(iii) Information about death and disability:

a. Statistics regarding death and disability:

i. National: name, mission and date;

ii. Overall: mission, date, casualty/disability;

b. Reference to various United Nations documents relating to death and disability;

(iv) Documentation for reimbursement for troop costs:

Reference to payment letter;

(v) Documentation for reimbursement for COE:

Reference to payment letter;

(vi) Other claims:

Reference to payment letter;

(vii) Loss and damage:

Reference to various documents (e.g. payment letters);

(viii) COE:

a. Major equipment: number of pieces of equipment under each category currently in United Nations missions;

b. Self-sustainment: number of troops currently supported under each category in United Nations missions;

c. Special case equipment: description and number of pieces of equipment currently in the agreed list of special case equipment:

Supported by data on the equipment (e.g. generic fair market value, estimated useful life, wet lease rate).

(d) The web module should be updated in parallel with systems providing data to the portal;

(e) The web portal should be accessible to individual Member States by using a national account, giving access to national data only;

(f) The Secretariat should give the development and sustainment of the web portal high priority, with a focus on security when handling national data in cyberspace, making it possible for troop- and police-contributing countries to use the portal in 2011.

11. Compliance with international mine action standards

109. Globally, the mine action community operates within the international mine action standards. When troop- and police-contributing countries arrive in the mission area with equipment for mine clearance that is not compliant with those standards, it considerably impedes the accreditation and training process and therefore has an impact on operations. This also has a negative impact on cost, as non-compliant equipment cannot be put to use and new equipment will have to be purchased or shipped. Member States agreed that compliance with international mine action standards was a formal requirement and had been one since 2001. The issue was to find the best way to raise the level of attention among troop- and police-contributing countries with respect to the need to comply with the standards. This proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

110. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

The COE Manual should specify that demining and EOD equipment should perform in compliance with international mine action standards by adding a footnote in chapter 8, annex A, reading: "Demining and EOD equipment should perform in compliance with International Mine Action Standards."

12. Review to include a definition of armed and unarmed armoured personnel carriers in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual

111. APCs are currently identified as class I or II for unarmed APCs or as class I, II or III for armed APCs. The class is determined by the commercial value of the carrier. However, there have been difficulties in some instances in determining if an APC is "armed" or "unarmed" and there is a need for a common understanding among all the COE verification teams in peacekeeping missions and at United Nations Headquarters. The following recommendations were proposed:

(a) APCs would not be classified as "armed" or "unarmed", keeping only the term APC;

(b) Reimbursement for the troop-contributing country will be made as separate items. APCs would be reimbursed by class and associated weapons reimbursed in accordance with the armaments category in the COE Manual (calibre or other criteria), in negotiations between each country and the United Nations on the MOU;

(c) This classification and recommendation would be implemented in the future and would not affect any APC already deployed, for which current rates and classifications would continue to apply.

Currently the COE Manual lists APCs under five classes, three armed and two unarmed. It was proposed to keep only three classes of generic APCs. No consensus was reached.

13. Introduction of police armoured protected vehicles and police crowd control vehicles

112. The operational use of police armoured protected vehicles differs from that of military APCs. The issue demonstrated the sensitivity of having police units equipped with APCs and the different operational concept for the use of police armoured protected vehicles. There was also a recognition that consideration should be given to the types of vehicle used by formed police units (see table below). This proposal has no additional financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

113. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The definition of a police armoured protected vehicle should be included in chapter 3, annex A, after paragraph 34 of the COE Manual as follows:

> A police armoured protected vehicle is an armoured vehicle with cross country capability, used to transport a police section of 8 to 12 people with full crowd control gear. It is a multipurpose public order vehicle and provides protection against small arms. This vehicle is designed for both urban and rural operations and can be used in many roles including as a routine armoured patrol vehicle. There is no weapon system integrated with the vehicle;

(b) The definition of a police crowd control vehicle should be included in chapter 3, annex A, after paragraph 34 of the COE Manual as follows:

> The police crowd control vehicle is a protected vehicle (minimum 4x4) designed for operations in urban and rural environments with the capacity to

transport a police section of 9 to 12 people with full crowd control gear. It must provide protection against non-explosive hand projectiles. One crowd control system (teargas launcher for example) may be integrated within the vehicle. There is no weapon system integrated with the vehicle;

(c) A new category of vehicle containing the two types of vehicles is included in the major equipment list in the COE Manual (the generic fair market value and dry/wet lease rates are taken from the unarmed APC class II and similar vehicles used as special case).

Reimbursement rates for police vehicles

(United States dollars)

	Generic fair market value	*Life expectancy*	*Maintenance rate*	*Dry lease*	*Wet lease*	*Painting*	*Repainting*
Police crowd control vehicle	154 104	20	315	745	1 060	894	961
Police armoured protected vehicle	295 919	24	1 619	1 274	2 893	1 825	2 253

14. Concepts of consumables and excessive costs in using major equipment

114. Under a major equipment wet lease, troop-contributing countries are, in general, responsible for the provision of related minor equipment, spare parts and consumables used in the operation of the equipment and are reimbursed accordingly. In some field missions, some troop-contributing countries have deployed specialized major equipment under a wet lease, such as well-drilling rigs, the normal operation of which requires some associated minor equipment and consumables (such as drilling pipes, small pumps and similar) to be left "in-the-ground" to complete drilling tasks. Some troop-contributing countries have indicated that the cost of these materials is excessive and is not adequately compensated under the current reimbursement rates, particularly when an unexpectedly high rate of consumption of some consumables and the installation of material required to stay in the ground were unforeseen (it is usually not known in advance of deployment how many drill holes will be dug or the ground conditions that will be encountered). It was felt that these types of items "consumed" by drilling rigs and other similar specialized equipment could be considered as similar to the consumables or raw materials, such as asphalt or gravel, that the United Nations normally provides for engineering units for the construction of roads. It was felt that if a troop- or police-contributing country provides such required consumables or experiences excessive costs in using its major equipment, these costs should be specified and compensated under a specific letter of assist.

Recommendation

115. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Sourcing and procurement of consumables, installation of materials and expended minor equipment are to be dealt with under a specific LOA;

(b) Excessive costs incurred as a result of exceptional wear and tear caused by operation of the equipment in unduly harsh conditions are to be dealt with under an LOA.

15. Seat belts in commercial vehicles

116. Investigations have established that the main cause of casualties and fatalities in formed units deployed in missions is the absence of seat belts in civilian pattern/commercial vehicles. The Secretariat therefore recommends that commercial vehicles without seat belts be considered as unsafe and operationally unserviceable. The list of equipment for commercial vehicles should therefore be modified to include seat belts. This brings no additional cost to the COE system. Member States supported this idea, but some Member States raised concerns about its implementation. This proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

117. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) All newly deployed commercial vehicles brought to new and existing missions must be equipped with standard seat belts. The cost will be borne by the troop- or police-contributing country;

(b) Troop- and police-contributing countries are encouraged to install standard seat belts for already existing commercial vehicles. This option should not be mandatory and the cost will be borne by the country.

B. Self-sustainment

16. Repetition of results of last self-sustainment verification report in case of internal redeployment

118. Troop- and police-contributing countries that have to be redeployed within a mission area owing to diverse operational reasons are subject to periodic inspections of self-sustainment categories. Since adaptation to and operation in the new location often takes time, countries can be disadvantaged if the category is deemed unserviceable in the new location prior to it becoming established. This proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

119. The 2011 Working Group recommended that the following text be reflected in paragraph 17 of chapter 3 of the COE Manual:

> Where a unit has to fully or partially redeploy within a mission area, the time of the next periodic inspection in the new location will be carried out on a date to be jointly determined by the mission and the unit authorities.

17. Authorized accommodation provided to troops by the United Nations

120. The following issue papers were included in the discussions: (a) proposals on provision of authorized accommodation to troops by the United Nations; (b) proposal regarding accommodation set-up costs following base camp relocation; and (c) proposal regarding accommodation allowances for aviation units.

121. The Working Group reviewed the relevant sections of the COE Manual and troop-contributing country guidelines related to self-sustainment of troops from the respective contingents. The issues raised were:

(a) Review the space allotment for an aviation unit;

(b) Reimbursement when a contingent responsible for self-sustainment accommodation or tentage must change the location of the base camp;

(c) Provision of authorized accommodation to troops by the United Nations.

After discussion, it was felt that some modifications could be incorporated in the COE Manual, troop- and police-contributing country guidelines and other related documents. The calculation of the financial implications for this issue paper depends on different factors, and data could not be provided during the deliberations of the 2011 Working Group.

Recommendation

122. The 2011 Working Group recommended:

(a) That the following sentence be added in paragraphs 31 and 32 of chapter 3, annex B, of the COE Manual and in troop-contributing country guidelines for deploying military units (para. 93): To ensure proper crew rest and safe conduct of flights, either the United Nations or the troop-contributing country (as agreed) should make every effort to provide aircrews of aviation contingents with the following accommodation: pilots (as stipulated in the letter of assist) — standard single room accommodation; aircrew (air gunner/engineer/masters, etc.) — to be accommodated in two-person rooms;

(b) To amend the relevant clauses of the COE Manual (para. 33 of chapter 2; para. 8 of chapter 3, annex B; and para. 15 of chapter 8) stating that in the case of one contingent being required (if mutually agreed upon) to change location of any base camp (unit or sub-unit level) due to an operational or logistics/administrative requirement, the troop- or police-contributing country may submit a claim to the United Nations for reimbursement of the extra and reasonable costs to reinstall the self-sustainment services under its responsibility (e.g., accommodation, tentage, field defence stores, Internet, catering, etc.);

(c) The United Nations should intensify efforts to provide contingents with hard-wall accommodation within United Nations standards and within the stipulated six months of initial deployment, as stated in the COE Manual. This recommendation would be incorporated in the COE Manual and the troop-contributing country guidelines.

18. Clarification of minor engineering tasks under self-sustainment

123. The performance standards for the minor engineering self-sustainment category are covered under chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 21, of the COE Manual. Normally, the provision of minor engineering self-sustainment is the responsibility of the troop-contributing country. However, the term "minor engineering" is not clearly defined, leading to different interpretations. This has sometimes led to a severe deterioration in the condition of the United Nations-provided accommodation and other associated equipment, due to non-availability of spare parts and technical knowledge of repair and maintenance requirements by the troop-contributing country. There is a requirement for clearly delineating the responsibilities between the troop-contributing country and the field mission. This proposal has no financial implications on the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

124. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

The proposed "Guidance document clarifying the responsibilities of the field mission and the troop-contributing country under minor engineering" (see annex 4 to the present report) should be included in the COE Manual in all appropriate chapters, taking into account the following additions:

(a) Minor engineering with respect to the repair and maintenance of the United Nations-owned equipment is to be specified as the United Nations responsibility in the COE Manual;

(b) Any variations or contingencies not covered in the proposed guidance document would be dealt with on a case-by-case basis by the United Nations and the contributing countries, with the reasonability clause being applied in such cases.

19. Requirement for explosive ordnance disposal self-sustainment after the initial deployment

125. The self-sustainment category of EOD is intended to reimburse a Member State for its contingent's efforts in securing its accommodation areas, if a threat exists. Once accommodation areas are fixed and secured, the accommodation area should remain clear of explosive ordnance. The Secretariat was of the opinion that as no ongoing EOD activity was needed, reimbursement for EOD self-sustainment was not required. The Secretariat proposed that if an EOD threat existed within the mission area, an engineering or other force organization should be tasked to complete the associated tasks in securing that area. The Member States argued that EOD capacity is an organic part of deployed units and it is better to maintain this ability for changing situations. Based on an estimate by the Secretariat for all eight field missions where currently EOD self-sustainment is reimbursed, the financial implication on the overall peacekeeping budget for 2010/11, if with such reimbursement is discontinued, has been estimated as a potential savings of $2,789,238, currently allocated to EOD self-sustainment.

Recommendation

126. The 2011 Working Group recommended that the following text be added after paragraph 25 in chapter 3, annex B, of the COE Manual:

> The requirement for EOD self-sustainment should be reviewed 18 months after forces are deployed. If the review determines there is no longer a requirement for EOD self-sustainment, the troop-contributing country will continue to be reimbursed during the six-month period after the official communication to the contingent is made. After this period, the self-sustainment EOD capability will be repatriated at United Nations cost. During this six-month period, the troop-contributing country can negotiate an amendment to the MOU.

20. Split laundry and cleaning self-sustainment category

127. Laundry and cleaning services are proposed to be split, with each of them having their own standards and rates, thus facilitating the inspection and verification of compliance with standards and availability of service. Laundry applies to keeping clothing clean and tidy and cleaning applies to keeping installations and buildings

clean and sanitized. This would allow the formed units to clarify the lines of support between these two very different self-sustainment capabilities. This proposal has no financial implications for the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

128. The 2011 Working Group recommended:

(a) Amend chapter 8, annex B, of the COE Manual, splitting laundry from cleaning, because they are different concepts, using the rate of 40 per cent for laundry ($9.00) and 60 per cent for cleaning ($13.51). The current rate for the two categories together is $22.51;

(b) Amend the COE Manual, chapter 3, annex B, replacing paragraphs 26 and 27 with the following:

Laundry

26. To receive the laundry self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Provide laundry services for all military/police and personal clothing services, including dry-cleaning of operationally required specialist clothing (if any);

(b) Ensure all laundry facilities have hygienic equipment that allows a clean and healthy environment to be maintained;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When a contingent is geographically dispersed and the United Nations is able to provide laundry to only a portion of the contingent, the troop- or police-contributing country will receive the laundry self-sustainment rate for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

Cleaning

27. To receive the cleaning self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must:

(a) Provide cleaning of facilities for all contingent personnel;

(b) Ensure all facilities have hygienic equipment that allows a clean and healthy environment to be maintained, i.e., cleaning of accommodation and office areas;

(c) Provide all related equipment, maintenance and supplies.

When a contingent is geographically dispersed and the United Nations is able to provide cleaning services to only a portion of the contingent, the troop- or police-contributing country will receive the cleaning self-sustainment rate for those personnel not serviced by the United Nations.

(c) Review the agreed interim rates after three years, utilizing newly collected data;

(d) To add in the COE Manual, chapter 3, annex B, under the heading "Principles", the following sentence:

When determining which party is to be responsible for the provision of the self-sustainment category, the cultural requirements of troop- and police-contributing countries will be taken into consideration and a general principle of reasonability shall apply.

21. Review of mission factors

129. There was general agreement that the existing mission factor decision-making process required a thorough evaluation. It was noted that the working conditions had changed in some current complex missions. It was further noted that the existing mission factor rates for current missions were lower than the approved ceiling of 5 per cent, with the highest of 3.4 per cent for the hostile/forced abandonment factor (United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad) and 3.8 per cent for the intensity of operations factor (African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur and United Nations Mission in the Sudan). A number of Member States suggested that the current mission factor rates were obsolete and recommended an upward review. Another group of Member States suggested that since even the agreed ceiling of 5 per cent had not been fully utilized there was no basis for an increase. They suggested instead a review of the methodology used in calculations and the decision sheet. It was suggested that such a study should be undertaken by the Secretariat under certain conditions and using a clear framework. The financial implications of applying different mission factors to different geographic areas within one mission area as determined by a technical survey team depends on different factors and actual allocated figures and could not be provided during the deliberations of the 2011 Working Group.

Recommendation

130. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The Secretariat should conduct a comprehensive review of mission factors to optimize their full utilization, within the existing mission factor ceilings. This may also include a review of the methodology for calculating mission factors to reflect the current complexity of peacekeeping missions;

(b) The Secretariat should provide a progress report on the conduct of the review and development of options on an annual basis, with a view to recommending options to the next Working Group;

(c) Different mission factors may be calculated and applied to different geographic areas within a mission area, if recommended. The regions and mission factors may be determined by the technical survey team and reviewed during the different phases of the mission.

22. Obligatory review of mission factors after a natural disaster

131. The 2008 COE Manual, chapter 7, annexes B and C, contains decision sheets used to assist the evaluator in determining the mission factors to compensate the troop- and police-contributing countries for: (a) the impact of extreme environmental conditions (annex A); (b) the impact of hostile action and/or forced abandonment (annex B); and (c) the impact of intensified operational conditions in a mission area (annex C). Most countries deployed in a mission area that has been affected by a natural disaster have statistics to reflect the increased operational costs

thereafter. Consequently, when a natural disaster occurs in a mission area, recalculation of the mission factors should be obligatory. The calculation of the financial implications for this issue paper depends on different factors and actual allocated figures; calculations will be made on a case-by-case basis and could not be provided during the deliberations of the 2011 Working Group.

Recommendation

132. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) If a natural disaster occurs in a mission area, it is the responsibility of the United Nations to determine the extent of the natural disaster in whole or in part;

(b) Thereafter, as circumstances permit, the United Nations shall make an assessment of the situation and review the factors and sub-factors to be re-evaluated in accordance with the conditions, within the limits of the existing mission factor ceilings;

(c) The possible changes in the mission factors will be temporary and will be maintained during the period that the United Nations recognizes the significantly changed circumstances;

(d) Reimbursement due to the re-evaluation of the mission factors will be paid for the period for which the United Nations determines the changed circumstances exist.

23. Special equipment for aviation contingents

133. To be able to conduct safe air operations, troop-contributing countries provide aircrew with special flying clothing and equipment (see examples in the table below). Some specialized equipment should be included in the list of special equipment for aviation contingents and the country should be reimbursed by the United Nations.

Special aircrew clothing and equipment

Description of flight equipment (special items)	*Quantity*	*Useful life (years)*	*Unit cost (US dollars)*	*Total cost (US dollars)*
Coverall (aircrew)	2 pr	1	145	290
Flying gloves	1 pr	1	22	22
Aircrew bag	1 ea	3	44	44
Flying jacket	1 ea	2	145	145
Shoes, flying	1 pr	1	40	40
Ear plugs	2 pr	1	2	4
Sunglasses	1 pr	3	38	38
Flying helmet	1 ea	5	1 100	1 100
Total				**1 683**

The calculation of the financial implications for this issue paper depends on different factors and actual allocated figures; it will be calculated on a case-by-case basis and could not be provided during the deliberations of the 2011 Working Group.

Recommendation

134. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) A recommended list of specialized equipment for aviation aircrew should be included in the COE Manual;

(b) This specialist flight equipment should be reimbursed under procedures applicable to major equipment as a special case item.

24. Requirement of HF radio set for air contingents

135. In accordance with the 2008 COE Manual (A/C.5/63/18, chap. 3, annex B, para. 13 (c)), to receive the self-sustainment reimbursement rate under the communications sub-category "HF", a contingent must be able to: (a) communicate with sub-units and sub-elements of the contingent that are in a tactical or mobile environment; (b) provide a command-and-control net using non-vehicular-mounted HF communication equipment; and (c) provide a sufficient stock of spare parts and consumables to support operations and the repair or replacement of malfunctioning equipment. A Member State gave an example of a contingent deployed to the United Nations Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (now the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) where the requirement to equip a utility aviation unit and an airfield services unit with HF radio sets was based on providing a specific number of HF radio sets. Local mission COE inspection teams have declined to accept the available quantity of HF radio sets in these units for reimbursement against self-sustainment for HF capability using the argument that these contingents need to have a sufficient quantity of HF radio sets with a ratio of 1:10 (1 HF radio per 10 troops), the ratio used in an infantry unit. This premise is challenged for aviation units. This proposal has no financial implications for the peacekeeping budget.

Recommendation

136. The 2011 Working Group recommended that the following be added to chapter 3, paragraph 3, of the 2008 COE Manual:

(a) Unless specifically required by the standards for a self-sustainment category, as detailed in annex B to chapter 3, the provision of specific types, numbers or capabilities of equipment needed to meet the standards for a self-sustainment category, for reimbursement purposes, is to be based on meeting the operational requirements agreed between the United Nations and the troop- or police-contributing country and reflected in the MOU;

(b) This paragraph is repeated in chapter 3, annex B, paragraph 3 to 8, for added emphasis. It is also important to highlight that the proposal does not have any financial implications and it will also reinforce the provisions contained in the 2008 COE Manual.

C. Medical support

25. Reimbursement rates for medical support services

137. The medical sub-working group discussed the following issues with regard to a comprehensive review of the reimbursement rates of medical support services with national cost data:

(a) **Option 1**: To accept the issue paper submitted by Norway as a whole, and recommend the proposed generic fair market value for each facility and module as the value for the 2011 COE Manual, instead of requesting or applying for general adjustments of reimbursement rates;

(b) **Option 2**: To accept the generic fair market value proposed by Norway as an adjustment of an editorial error in the 2008 COE Manual and development of a baseline cost reference; and, based on that value, recommend applying for general adjustments of rates that have been worked out by other subgroups;

(c) **Option 3**: To reject the generic fair market value proposed by Norway and accept the 2008 COE Manual generic fair market value (after reconciling the difference between chapters 3 and 8 by the Secretariat) as the basis, and recommend applying for the general increase in rates that have been worked out by the other sub-working groups;

(d) **Option 4**: To conduct a comprehensive review of the national cost data submitted by Member States and propose independent recommendations on adjustments to the Plenary.

These options were not recommended. Instead an ad hoc solution was found through deliberations, as described in the recommendations.

Recommendation

138. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The medical sub-working group should not review the national cost data independently, as it appeared to be advisable to take into account the results from the other two sub-working groups;

(b) The Secretariat should balance out identical equipment across the various levels of medical facilities and modules, and apply the following methodology:

(i) The total generic fair market value of each level of medical facility and modules remains unchanged as far as possible, based on the 2008 Working Group decision;

(ii) The value of a level II medical facility is used as the baseline cost reference;

(iii) The new solution is a recalculation, still using a level II hospital as the anchor value, while making the financial impact cost neutral;

(c) The Secretariat should apply the above solution using the 2008 Manual values either before or after the major equipment sub-working group decision on a change of reimbursement, as it results in the same net effect;

(d) The Secretariat should edit all identifiable errors, so long as this can be done in a cost neutral way.

26. Review the medical self-sustainment category

139. A review of the current reimbursement rates for basic level, level I and high-risk-area (epidemiological) categories was requested. One Member State stated that the reimbursement rate for these categories of self-sustainment were below the necessary rate to cover the cost of medical equipment and related consumables

provided by the troop- or police-contributing country in support of contingents. The discussion revealed that these issues, especially for the high-risk-area (epidemiological) category was firmly rooted as a national responsibility, that is, medical preparedness remained a national issue. However, concerning the matter of applying the additional factor for a high-risk-area (epidemiological), it appeared that it remained to be cleared as to whether the country in fact claimed and received the additional $8.81 per soldier per month according to the rules of the self-sustainment category.

Recommendation

140. No recommendation was made on this issue.

27. Distribution of a single item of medical equipment when a medical unit splits

141. The medical authorities of each United Nations mission decide on proper distribution of a single item of medical equipment when a level I hospital is split into two medical teams. The medical sub-working group pointed out that, while the establishment of a forward medical team was within United Nations doctrine, the separation of a level I facility was intended to be only temporary, and prudent operational planning was required to ensure that this did not become permanent, which would indeed require a multiplication of the equipment of a given level I medical facility.

Recommendation

142. No recommendation was made on this issue.

28. Technical changes regarding medical and dental

143. One Member State provided evidence that the same medical equipment could be reimbursed at different rates due to an editorial error in the past. Rectifying this in a straightforward way was to consider the level II reimbursement rates as the anchor value. This in consequence would lead to a 2.50 per cent upward change in the overall reimbursement for medical COE. The financial impact for contributors nevertheless remains low. Neither the original nor the revised suggestions were recommended in their original form.

Recommendation

144. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The Secretariat should balance out identical equipment across the various levels of medical facilities and modules and apply the following methodology:

(i) The total generic fair market value of each level of medical facility and modules remains unchanged as far as possible, based on the 2008 Working Group decision;

(ii) The value of a level II medical facility is used as the baseline cost reference;

(iii) The new solution is a recalculation, still using a level II hospital as the anchor value, while making the financial impact cost neutral;

(b) The Secretariat should apply the above solution, provided by Norway, using the 2008 Manual values either before or after the major equipment sub-working group decision on a change of reimbursement, as it results in the same net effect;

(c) The Secretariat should edit all identifiable errors, so long as this can be done in a cost neutral way.

29. Reimbursement based on capabilities rather than capacities

145. The discussion included the issue paper proposal that the mandate strength agreed upon in the MOU should be used as the reimbursement basis rather than actual strength numbers. The discussion centred on the question of the relationship between capacities and capability planning. The capacity is reflected in terms of consumables, which are reimbursed following a self-sustainment rate calculation. Any deviation from this policy would require an extensive revision of the COE Manual as it stands now and was felt to be outside the realm of the medical sub-working group.

Recommendation

146. No recommendation was made on this issue.

30. Include one portable X-ray machine in the major equipment list for level II hospitals

147. The medical sub-working group confirmed that a portable X-ray machine is essential equipment, which is in line with the proposal of the Secretariat on imaging equipment. The annual financial impact on the peacekeeping budget, based on the number of deployed level II hospitals as provided by the Secretariat, is estimated at $187,920.

Recommendation

148. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) The need for a portable X-ray machine be added for level II hospitals;

(b) The monthly wet lease rate be set at $978.75 (see annex 5 to the present report).

31. Introduction of ultrasound equipment for level II hospitals and CT scan equipment as special case for level III hospitals

149. The medical sub-working group confirmed that ultrasound equipment for level II hospitals and CT scan equipment for level III hospitals are essential equipment. In the course of the deliberations it was agreed that equipping level II hospitals with an ultrasound machine was essential. The provision of a CT scanner would be considered as special case equipment. The annual financial impact on the peacekeeping budget, based on the number of deployed level II hospitals provided by the Secretariat, is estimated at $125,280.

Recommendation

150. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) Level II hospitals should be equipped with an ultrasound machine. CT scanners should remain special case equipment, rather than optional equipment in the major equipment list for level III hospitals;

(b) The new current generic fair market value of ultrasound machines of $30,000 should apply. The generic fair market value for the same equipment for level III hospitals should be made consistent with this value, decreasing from $60,000 to $30,000;

(c) The monthly wet lease rate for an ultrasound machine is $652.50 (see annex 5 to the present report).

32. Composition of additional capability modules for level II hospitals

151. The proposal for the definition of additional capability modules for level II hospitals was as follows:

(a) Orthopaedic module;

(b) Gynaecology module;

(c) Additional internal medicine module;

(d) Additional diagnostic imaging module.

Based on the decision and endorsement of the 2008 Working Group, the Secretariat developed an issue paper and defined the four level II plus enhancement modules, including orthopaedic, gynaecology, additional internal medicine, and additional diagnostic imaging modules. The medical sub-working group agreed with the proposal of defining the orthopaedic module and gynaecology module in terms of treatment capability, manpower and equipment requirements. The group agreed on a reduced version of the proposal as shown in annex 6 to the present report. The medical sub-working group discussed the additional internal medicine module, and agreed that it related only to the manpower requirement and not to the equipment requirement. There was therefore no direct impact on major equipment reimbursement. The sub-working group discussed the additional diagnostic imaging module and agreed that further definition of the module should be addressed at a later stage. All medical equipment associated with the module, including CT scanners, should be handled under current arrangements as special case equipment. The deployment of the above two modules would be subject to operational requirement. Currently, there were 16 level II hospitals provided by troop-contributing countries in field missions. The maximum annual financial impact with the instalment of the modules in all 16 hospitals is estimated at $15,003.60 per orthopaedic module and $2,832 per gynaecology module.

Recommendation

152. The 2011 Working Group recommended that:

(a) When required, the orthopaedic and gynaecology modules be added to level II hospitals as additional capability modules (see annex 6 to the present report:

definition and composition of level II plus medical facility additional capability modules);

(b) The monthly wet lease rate for the orthopaedic module be set at $1,250.30 (see annex 7 to the present report: wet lease reimbursement rate for additional capability modules and related equipment for level II hospitals);

(c) The monthly wet lease rate for the gynaecology module be set at $236 (see annex 5 to the present report);

(d) The additional internal medicine module relates only to manpower requirements and not to equipment requirements; therefore there is no direct impact on major equipment reimbursement;

(e) The additional diagnostic imaging module be addressed at a later stage. Currently the requirement for additional diagnostic imaging capability has been met by related recommendations agreed by the medical sub-working group by means of relevant equipment, including ultrasound machines, portable X-ray machines and CT scanners (special case).

VI. Closing remarks

A. Closing remarks by the Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department of Field Support

153. The Director of the Field Budget and Finance Division of the Department of Field Support, on behalf of Ms. Malcorra, thanked the delegations for their participation and contribution to the deliberations of the 2011 Working Group. He noted that progress had been achieved from the last Working Group, as Member States had been able to agree by consensus on the reimbursement rate review, as well as on a number of recommendations to the Secretariat on the COE system.

B. Closing remarks by the Chair

154. The Chair of the 2011 Working Group, Captain (Navy) Juan Pablo Panichini, stated that the Working Group had achieved its primary agenda item, a review of reimbursement rates set by the 2008 Working Group. Consensus was achieved on a variety of technical issues that should enhance the COE system. The Chair thanked Working Group participants for the results achieved in this session of the Working Group.

Annex 1.1

2011 COE Manual

Chapter 8, annex A
New major equipment rates
(United States dollars)

Category of equipment	2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual					2011 new major equipment reimbursement rates							
	No-fault incident factor	Generic fair market value	Estimated Useful life (years)	Maintenance rate	Wet lease	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	2011 Maintenance rate	2011 Dry lease	2011 Wet lease	No-fault incident factor	Monthly non-United Nations POL	New item
COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT													
VHF/UHF - FM TRANSCEIVERS													
Air-ground base station transceivers AM/FM	0.2%	33 187	7	279	680	33 365	7	280	403	683	0.2		
Microwave links	0.2%	80 085	10	550	1 231	82 381	10	566	700	1 266	0.2		
Mobile stations for trunking systems	0.2%	534	9	5	10	532	9	5	5	10	0.2		
Paging equipment	0.2%	2 178	10	20	39	2 262	10	21	19	40	0.2		
Portable MTSX for trunking	0.2%	2 162	8	20	43	2 269	8	21	24	45	0.2		
Repeaters	0.2%	3 401	7	24	65	3 398	7	24	41	65	0.2		
VHF alarm units	0.2%	2 161	9	12	32	2 203	9	12	21	33	0.2		
VHF multiplex channels	0.2%	51 571	10	149	587	51 189	10	148	435	583	0.2		
HF EQUIPMENT						0		0					
Antennas, log periodic - directional high power	0.2%	24 044	24	7	94	24 936	24	7	91	98	0.2		
Base receiver, HF high power	0.2%	8 113	7	23	121	7 983	7	23	96	119	0.2		
Base station transmitter, HF high power	0.2%	22 173	7	38	306	21 545	7	37	260	297	0.2		
Phone patch interlink		Special case				Special case							
SATELLITE EQUIPMENT													
Earth station - non-redundant		Special case				Special case							
Earth station - redundant		Special case				Special case							
Earth station hub		Special case				Special case							
Earth station sub-hub		Special case				Special case							
INMARSAT type A - portable earth station	0.5%	43 658	7	33	571	43 969	7	33	542	575	0.5		
INMARSAT type M - portable earth station	0.5%	19 702	7	30	273	19 864	7	30	245	275	0.5		
INMARSAT type C - portable earth station	0.5%	13 691	7	24	193	13 784	7	24	170	194	0.5		
Satellite receivers / TVRO	0.2%	161 750	9	147	1 672	162 655	9	148	1 533	1 681	0.2		
UPS satellite station	0.2%	521	9	5	10	526	9	5	5	10	0.2		
VSAT earth station, global TX/RX	0.2%	209 261	9	206	2 178	209 119	9	206	1 971	2 177	0.2		
TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT													
Telephone exchange large, 1 - 1100 lines	0.2%	414 729	15	101	2 474	421 573	15	103	2 412	2 515	0.2		
Telephone exchange PABX 1- 100 lines	0.2%	69 144	12	49	541	68 288	12	48	486	534	0.2		
Cryptofax	0.2%	3 415	7	4	45	3 398	7	4	41	45	0.2		
Cyphering equipment		Special case				Special case							
AIRFIELD SUPPORT EQUIPMENT													
All radars		Special case				Special case							
Approach systems/lighting		Special case				Special case							
Control tower	0.2%	4 348 903	20	12 628	31 473	4 437 441	20	12 885	19 229	32 114	0.2		
Navigation systems	0.2%	1 959 356	10	5 742	22 397	1 977 682	10	5 796	16 810	22 606	0.2		
MISCELLANEOUS - COMMUNICATIONS													
Underwater communication systems		Special case				Special case							
Antenna towers	0.2%	5 168	20	11	33	5 262	20	11	23	34	0.2		
UPS 10KVA and up	0.2%	8 626	10	87	160	8 716	10	88	74	162	0.2		
ELECTRICAL													
GENERATORS - STATIONARY AND MOBILE													
20KVA to 30KVA	0.5%	40 900	12	137	438	41 734	12	140	307	447	0.5	309.0	
31KVA to 40KVA	0.5%	42 399	12	175	487	44 044	12	182	324	506	0.5	432.0	
41KVA to 50KVA	0.5%	57 206	12	179	600	58 531	12	183	431	614	0.5	555.0	
51KVA to 75KVA	0.5%	68 756	12	195	701	70 705	12	201	520	721	0.5	771.0	
76KVA to 100KVA	0.5%	76 020	12	219	779	75 181	12	217	553	770	0.5	1 080.0	

Category of equipment	2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual					2011 new major equipment reimbursement rates							
	No-fault incident factor	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated Useful life (years)*	*Maintenance rate*	*Wet lease*	*Generic fair market value*	*Estimated useful life*	*2011 Maintenance rate*	*2011 Dry lease*	*2011 Wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor*	*Monthly non-United Nations POL*	*New item*
101KVA to 150KVA	0.2%	85 297	12	286	893	85 722	12	287	610	897	0.2	1 543.0	
151KVA to 200KVA	0.2%	106 490	15	412	1 021	112 291	15	434	643	1 077	0.2	2 160.0	
201KVA to 500KVA	0.2%	157 600	14	533	1 497	160 825	14	544	984	1 528	0.2	3 086.0	
greater than 500KVA		Special case				Special case							
ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT													
Assault boat & motor (Zodiac type)	0.5%	14 989	8	140	302	16 110	8	150	175	325	0.5	240.0	
Bridging boat	0.5%	170 617	25	1 130	1 770	175 744	25	1 164	659	1 823	0.5	775.0	
Bridging sets (Bailey or equivalent, set of 100 feet)	0.1%	435 734	39	5 283	6 250	462 200	39	5 604	1 026	6 630	0.1		
Compactor plate	0.6%	524	5	4	13	524	5	4	9	13	0.5		
Concrete cutter	0.5%	5 000	15	75	105	5 102	15	77	30	107	0.5		
Concrete mixer machine, below 1.5 m3	0.1%	1 802	8	32	51	1 840	8	33	19	52	0.1		
Concrete mixer machine, above 1.5 m3	0.5%	7 698	10	105	172	7 727	10	105	68	173	0.5		
Concrete vibrator	0.5%	1 423	12	25	35	1 444	12	25	11	36	0.5		
Dewatering pumps, up to 5 HP	0.5%	1 786	10	13	29	1 809	10	13	16	29	0.5		
Ferry boats (river crossing)	0.5%	620 442	20	1 100	3 944	630 559	20	1 118	2 890	4 008	0.5	900.0	
Pontoons/pontoon bridge (interior/ramp section)	0.5%	429 269	10	636	4 392	435 514	10	645	3 811	4 456	0.5		
Quarry equipment, complete	Special case					Special case							
Recce (reconnaissance) boats	0.5%	30 912	10	266	536	31 461	10	271	275	546	0.5	258.0	
Scissor/cantilever-type bridge (up to 20m)	0.5%	99 507	10	578	1 449	99 666	10	579	872	1 451	0.5		
Sewage treatment plant and equipment	0.5%	37 448	15	43	267	38 761	15	45	231	276	0.5		
Survey equipment, including total station	0.5%	11 520	15	86	155	12 130	15	91	72	163	0.5		
Survey equipment, Theodolite type	0.5%	6 469	15	10	49	6 651	15	10	40	50	0.5		
Well drilling rig	0.5%	400 758	20	1 668	3 505	410 385	20	1 708	1 881	3 589	0.5	200.0	
Water pumps						5 024	9	13	49	62	0.5		NEW
Water treatment plant (Reverse Osmosis Water Purification Unit (ROWPU) or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, up to 2,000 LPH, storage up to 5,000 litres	0.5%	50 951	10	352	798	54 603	10	377	478	855	0.5		
Water treatment plant(ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 2,000 LPH, storage up to 20,000 ltr	0.5%	86 483	10	1 386	2 143	86 454	10	1 386	756	2 142	0.5		
Water treatment plant (ROWPU or equivalent), equipment, tanks and bladders, over 7,000 LPH, storage up to 42,000 ltr	0.5%	379 743	10	2 789	6 112	380 256	10	2 793	3 327	6 120	0.5		
WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT (note 10)													
Water storage, 5000 - 7000 ltr	0.1%	1 098	7	11	24	1 136	7	11	14	25	0.1		
Water storage, 7001 - 10,000 ltr	0.1%	1 527	7	15	33	1 605	7	16	19	35	0.1		
Water storage, 10,001 - 12,000 ltr	0.1%	1 699	7	17	37	1 773	7	18	21	39	0.1		
Water storage, 12,001 - 20,000 ltr	0.1%	5 035	7	50	110	5 110	7	51	61	112	0.1		
Water storage, greater than 20,000 litres	0.1%	5 667	7	56	124	5 761	7	57	69	126	0.1		
LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT													
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 152,000 litres	0.5%	51 834	10	85	539	53 033	10	87	464	551	0.5	36.0	
Fuel farm (2 pumps, tanks and/or bladders, pipelines, filters) 76,000 litres	0.5%	34 663	10	75	378	35 460	10	77	310	387	0.5	36.0	
Fuel storage, under 500 litres	0.5%	2 254	12	11	28	2 287	12	11	17	28	0.5		
Fuel storage, 501-5,000 litres	0.5%	3 000	12	15	37	2 993	12	15	22	37	0.5		
Fuel storage, 5,001-10,000 litres	0.5%	3 500	12	17	43	3 601	12	17	27	44	0.5		
Fuel storage, greater than 10,000 litres	0.5%	5 181	12	19	57	5 259	12	19	39	58	0.5		
DEMINING and EOD EQUIPMENT (note 10)													
Remote control bomb disposal equipment		Special case				Special case							
Metal Detectors	0.1%	3 226	5	32	86	3 187	5	32	53	85	0.1		
Mine Detector (capable to measure shape or explosive content in addition to metal content)	0.1%	10 354	5	102	275	10 488	5	103	176	279	0.1		
Bomb Locator	0.1%	7 090	5	71	190	7 435	5	74	125	199	0.1		
EOD Suit – Light (minimum V50 rating of 1000 for the chest and groin)	0.1%	6 877	5	66	181	6 870	5	66	115	181	0.1		
EOD Suit – Heavy (minimum V50 rating of 1600 for the chest and groin)	0.1%	10 515	5	105	281	10 660	5	106	179	285	0.1		
Demining Protective Helmet and Visor	0.1%	205	2	17	26	201	2	17	8	25	0.1		

Category of equipment	2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual					2011 new major equipment reimbursement rates							
	No-fault incident factor	Generic fair market value	Estimated Useful life (years)	Maintenance rate	Wet lease	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	2011 Maintenance rate	2011 Dry lease	2011 Wet lease	No-fault incident factor	Monthly non-United Nations POL	New item
Demining Protective Shoes	0.1%	507	2	6	27	504	2	6	21	27	0.1		
Demining Protective Vest/Jacket	0.1%	662	3	6	24	677	3	6	19	25	0.1		
Demining Protective Apron/Trousers	0.1%	658	3	6	24	676	3	6	19	25	0.1		
Reinforced Gloves (pair)	0.1%	153	2	2	8	146	2	2	6	8	0.1		
DEMINING PERSONAL PROTECTION SET (note 10)													
Demining Protective Helmet and Visor	0.1%	205	2	17	26	209	2	17	9	26	0.1		
Demining Protective Shoes	0.1%	507	2	6	27	504	2	6	21	27	0.1		
Demining Protective Vest/Jacket or Demining Protective Apron/Trousers (alternatives)	0.1%	636	2	0	27	647	2	0	27	27	0.1		
Reinforced Gloves (pair)	0.1%	154	2	2	8	146	2	2	6	8	0.1		
Set Total	0.1%	1 502		25	88	1 506	2	25	63	88	0.1		
RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT													
PERSONNEL EQUIPMENT (WITHOUT GAS MASK) - set of 10 - applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only													
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	0.5%	4 546	2	23	214	4 603	2	23	194	217	0.5		
Helmet with visor	0.5%	2 974	2	16	141	3 034	2	16	128	144	0.5		
Shield (plastic, transparent)	0.5%	4 603	2	24	218	4 609	2	24	194	218	0.5		
Baton	0.5%	3 000	2	15	141	2 952	2	15	124	139	0.5		
Without gas mask	0.5%												
Set Total	0.5%	15 123	2	78	714	15 198	2	78	640	718	0.5		
PERSONNEL EQUIPMENT (WITH GAS MASK) - set of 10 - applicable to military contingents with riot control tasks only													
Elbow, knee and shoulder protection	0.5%	4 546	2	23	214	4 603	2	23	194	217	0.5		
Helmet with visor	0.5%	2 974	2	16	141	3 034	2	16	128	144	0.5		
Shield (plastic, transparent)	0.5%	4 603	2	24	218	4 609	2	24	194	218	0.5		
Baton	0.5%	3 000	2	15	141	2 952	2	15	124	139	0.5		
With gas mask	0.5%	9 991	2	52	472	9 410	2	49	396	445	0.5		
Set Total	0.5%	25 114	2	130	1 187	24 608	2	127	1 036	1 163	0.5		
PLATOON EQUIPMENT													
Teargas launcher, set of 4	0.5%	4 800	10	23	65	4 948	10	24	43	67	0.5		
Loudspeakers, set of 3	0.5%	390	10	8	11	376	10	8	3	11	0.5		
Handheld searchlights, set of 6	0.5%	514	5	3	12	569	10	1	5	6	0.5		
Handheld metal detectors, set of 6	0.5%	565	5	3	13	524	5	3	9	12	0.5		
Signal pistol, set of 3	0.5%	558	10	1	6	581	5	3	10	13	0.5		
Taser (advanced pistol), set of 1	0.5%	603	5	3	13	635	5	3	11	14	0.5		
Set Total	0.5%	7 430		41	120	7 633	5/10	42	81	123	0.5		
COMPANY EQUIPMENT (note 10)													
Searchlights and generators	0.5%	3 477	10	17	47	3 593	10	18	31	49	0.5		
Automatic (TG) Grenade launcher	0.5%	6 094	10	30	83	6 363	10	31	56	87	0.5		
Signal Pistols	0.5%	558	10	1	6	569	10	1	5	6	0.5		
Tear gas launcher	0.5%	4 800	10	23	65	4 948	10	24	43	67	0.5		
Loudspeakers	0.5%	260	10	5	7	251	10	5	2	7	0.5		
Public address system (set)	0.5%	1 214	10	24	35	1 227	10	24	11	35	0.5		
Set Total	0.5%	16 403	10	100	244	16 951	10	103	148	251	0.5		
Military Police/ Police traffic kit (set)													
Alcohol detector	0.5%	720	5	5	17	749	5	5	13	18	0.5		
Laser speed gun	0.5%	1 500	5	17	43	1 513	5	17	26	43	0.5		
Set Total	0.5%	2 220	5	22	60	2 262	5	22	39	61	0.5		
MEDICAL AND DENTAL													
Level 1 Hospital	0.1%	55 504	5	286	1 216	57 754	5	289	967	1 256	0.1		
Level 2 Hospital	0.1%	803 290	5	4 016	17 471	909 688	5	4 549	15 237	19 786	0.1		
Level 3 Hospital	0.1%	1 484 818	5	7 603	32 474	1 541 682	5	7 709	25 823	33 532	0.1		
Dental equipment set	0.1%	158 776	5	798	3 457	160 349	5	802	2 686	3 488	0.1		
Laboratory only	0.1%	48 734	5	245	1 061	47 583	5	238	797	1 035	0.1		
Aero-medical evacuation module	0.1%	40 116	5	203	875	41 787	5	209	700	909	0.1		
Forward surgery module	0.1%	129 012	5	642	2 803	161 122	5	805	2 699	3 504	0.1		
Gynaecology Module						10 850	5	54	182	236	0.1		NEW

Category of equipment	2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual					2011 new major equipment reimbursement rates							
	No-fault incident factor	Generic fair market value	Estimated Useful life (years)	Maintenance rate	Wet lease	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	2011 Maintenance rate	2011 Dry lease	2011 Wet lease	No-fault incident factor	Monthly non-United Nations POL	New item
Orthopaedic Module													
CT-scanner						57 485	5	287	963	1 250	0.1		NEW
OBSERVATION EQUIPMENT						Special case							NEW
AREA EQUIPMENT - OBSERVATION													
Artillery locating equipment		Special case											
Ground surveillance radar/system		Special case				Special case							
Thermal imaging systems - aerial version	0.2%	133 096	8	486	1 895	Special case							
Thermal imaging systems - ground version	0.2%	111 260	8	496	1 674	133 686	8	488	1 415	1 903	0.2		
PERSONAL EQUIPMENT - OBSERVATION						109 565	8	488	1 160	1 648	0.2		
Night observation devices - tripod mounted	0.5%	13 140	8	20	162								
Binoculars - tripod mounted	0.5%	8 586	10	11	86	13 597	8	21	147	168	0.5		
ACCOMMODATION EQUIPMENT						8 872	10	11	78	89	0.5		
Tents for deployable squad, 8-10 personnel													
Tents for deployable platoon, 35 personnel						3 800	5	10	64	74	0.2		NEW
SEMI-RIGID STRUCTURES						12 800	5	96	215	311	0.2		NEW
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	0.2%	31 917	5	124	661								
Camp unit, large (150 men)	0.2%	623 603	8	2 244	8 844	32 145	5	125	541	666	0.2		
Maintenance workshop	0.2%	31 367	7	124	503	623 265	8	2 243	6 596	8 839	0.2		
Office, communications and command posts	0.2%	31 378	7	124	503	31 514	7	125	380	505	0.2		
Warehousing and storage	0.2%	31 392	7	124	503	31 529	7	126	384	510	0.2		
RIGID STRUCTURES						31 583	7	125	381	506	0.2		
Camp unit small (5 men)	0.2%	5 253	12	38	75								
Camp unit, medium (50 men)	0.2%	78 938	15	459	911	5 368	12	39	38	77	0.2		
Camp unit, large (150 men)	0.2%	333 886	15	1 928	3 839	80 091	15	466	458	924	0.2		
Office, communications and command posts	0.2%	20 060	15	116	231	338 620	15	1 955	1 938	3 893	0.2		
Ablution facilities (50 men)	0.2%	9 418	10	83	163	20 426	15	118	117	235	0.2		
CONTAINERS						9 819	10	87	83	170	0.2		
Medical		Special case											
Dental		Special case				Special case							
Workshop	0.2%	60 326	9	142	711	Special case							
Refrigeration/Freezer/Food storage	0.2%	34 575	6	50	536	61 970	9	146	584	730	0.2		
Insulated storage	0.2%	48 112	12	45	387	35 545	6	51	500	551	0.2		
Ammunition magazine (storage)	0.2%	23 441	9	39	260	49 463	12	46	352	398	0.2		
Communications and command posts	0.5%	154 083	12	189	1 323	23 355	9	39	220	259	0.2		
Other containers	0.2%	7 606	10	7	72	154 174	12	189	1 135	1 324	0.5		
AIRCRAFT						7 643	10	7	65	72	0.2		
All aircrafts		Letter of assist											
ARMAMENTS						Letter of Assist							
Crew served machine guns (up to 10 mm)	0.5%	8 901	25	7	40								
Crew served machine guns (11 to 15 mm)	0.5%	15 013	25	9	65	9 479	25	7	36	43	0.5		
Mortars (up to 60 mm)	0.5%	2 220	25	4	12	15 634	25	9	59	68	0.5		
Mortars (61 mm to 82 mm)	0.5%	12 125	25	9	54	2 342	25	4	9	13	0.5		
Mortars (83 mm to 122 mm)	0.5%	20 458	25	13	90	12 466	25	9	47	56	0.5		
Recoilless gun	0.5%	16 790	25	20	83	21 206	25	13	80	93	0.5		
Anti-air weapons launchers		Special case				16 798	25	20	63	83	0.5		
Anti-air missile launchers		Special case				Special case							
Anti-armour missile launchers		Special case				Special case							
Anti tank grenade launcher, Light (60-80 mm)	0.5%	1 589	25	10	16	Special case							
Anti-armour grenade launcher, Medium (81-100 mm)	0.5%	8 913	24	8	43	1 593	25	10	6	16	0.5		
Howitzer light towed		Special case				8 984	24	8	35	43	0.5		
Howitzer medium towed		Special case				Special case							
NAVAL VESSELS						Special case							
All naval vessels		Special case											
Tanks						Letter of Assist							
Main battle tank, medium (up to 50 tons)	0.5%	1 582 088	25	4 659	10 592								
Main battle tank, heavy (over 50 tons)	0.5%	1 758 411	25	5 944	12 538	1 563 295	25	4 604	5 862	10 466	0.5		
Tank, recovery vehicle	0.5%	1 466 658	25	4 162	9 662	1 745 211	25	5 888	6 545	12 433	0.5		
All other tanks		Special case				1 474 101	25	4 183	5 528	9 711	0.5		
						Special case							

Category of equipment	2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual					2011 new major equipment reimbursement rates							
	No-fault incident factor	Generic fair market value	Estimated Useful life (years)	Maintenance rate	Wet lease	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	2011 Maintenance rate	2011 Dry lease	2011 Wet lease	No-fault incident factor	Monthly non-United Nations POL	New item
Armoured infantry fighting/Airborne/Special vehicle		Special case				Special case							
Armoured Personnel Carriers - tracked													
Infantry carrier - unarmed/dozer (Class I)	0.5%	576 208	25	3 666	5 827	583 745	25	3 714	2 189	5 903	0.5	525.0	
Infantry carrier - unarmed/dozer (Class II)	0.5%	298 002	25	2 020	3 138	307 737	25	2 086	1 154	3 240	0.5	525.0	
Infantry carrier - armed (Class I)	0.5%	789 967	25	4 824	7 786	814 684	25	4 975	3 055	8 030	0.5	525.0	
Infantry carrier - armed (Class II)	0.5%	602 239	25	4 131	6 389	615 492	25	4 222	2 308	6 530	0.5	525.0	
Infantry carrier - armed (Class III)	0.5%	370 753	20	2 278	3 977	379 209	20	2 330	1 738	4 068	0.5	525.0	
Missile equipped	0.5%	1 139 619	15	6 155	12 961	1 156 320	15	6 245	6 906	13 151	0.5	300.0	
Mortar	0.5%	606 671	25	2 383	4 658	619 042	25	2 432	2 321	4 753	0.5	300.0	
Recovery	0.5%	847 324	24	2 997	6 292	861 982	24	3 049	3 352	6 401	0.5	375.0	
Air-defence Command post Air liaison outpost/Forward air control/Artillery	0.3%	Special case 1 002 843 Special case	25	2 680	6 274	Special case 1 008 514 Special case	25	2 695	3 614	6 309	0.3	150.0	
Radar		Special case				Special case							
Ambulance rescue	0.5%	691 111	25	2 960	5 552	707 958	25	3 032	2 655	5 687	0.5	375.0	
Cargo	0.5%	549 536	25	4 065	6 126	563 552	25	4 169	2 113	6 282	0.5	525.0	
Armoured Personnel Carriers - wheeled													
Infantry carrier - unarmed (Class I)	1.0%	549 454	25	3 080	5 369	569 880	25	3 194	2 375	5 569	1.0	450.0	
Infantry carrier - unarmed (Class II)	1.0%	295 919	24	1 619	2 893	310 536	24	1 699	1 337	3 036	1.0	450.0	
Infantry carrier - armed (Class I)	1.0%	752 657	25	4 236	7 372	774 805	25	4 361	3 228	7 589	1.0	450.0	
Infantry carrier - armed (Class II)	1.0%	626 156	25	3 559	6 168	642 502	25	3 652	2 677	6 329	1.0	450.0	
Infantry carrier - armed (Class III)	1.0%	358 934	20	2 074	3 869	366 851	20	2 120	1 834	3 954	1.0	450.0	
Missile equipped	1.0%	1 069 445	15	4 258	11 091	1 067 751	15	4 251	6 822	11 073	1.0	225.0	
Mortar	1.0%	568 094	24	1 886	4 332	587 639	24	1 951	2 530	4 481	1.0	225.0	
Recovery	1.0%	639 225	24	3 641	6 393	649 002	24	3 697	2 794	6 491	1.0	450.0	
Air-defence		SPECIAL CASE				Special case							
Command post	0.3%	768 200	24	1 262	4 121	779 866	24	1 281	2 903	4 184	0.3	75.0	
Air liaison outpost/Forward air control/Artillery		Special case				Special case							
Radar		Special case				Special case							
Ambulance rescue	1.0%	566 650	24	2 634	5 074	567 572	24	2 638	2 444	5 082	1.0	338.0	
Carrier – Overmove													
Infantry carrier	0.5%	176 506	15	3 144	4 198	173 179	15	3 085	1 034	4 119	0.5	105.0	
Infantry carrier - armoured	0.5%	278 527	20	4 500	5 777	278 644	20	4 502	1 277	5 779	0.5	263.0	
General purpose (snowcat)	0.3%	41 366	15	1 481	1 721	40 834	15	1 462	237	1 699	0.3	146.0	
Missile equipped	0.3%	727 543	12	4 733	9 967	731 027	12	4 756	5 259	10 015	0.3	60.0	
Command post	0.3%	241 018	15	1 318	2 717	240 908	15	1 317	1 399	2 716	0.3	30.0	
Reconnaissance Vehicles													
Reconnaissance vehicle - tracked	0.5%	284 170	22	4 012	5 207	287 455	22	4 058	1 209	5 267	0.5	438.0	
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled up to 25mm	1.0%	276 388	25	4 089	5 241	280 205	25	4 145	1 168	5 313	1.0	600.0	
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled over 25 mm and up to 50 mm	1.0%	385 307	25	4 133	5 738	394 006	25	4 226	1 642	5 868	1.0	600.0	
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled over 50 mm and up to 100 mm	1.0%	699 733	25	4 752	7 668	710 360	25	4 824	2 960	7 784	1.0	600.0	
Reconnaissance vehicle - wheeled over 100 mm		Special case				Special case							
Self-Propelled Artillery													
Light howitzer	0.1%	983-555	30	1 550	4 364	973 625	30	1 534	2 786	4 320	0.1	45.0	
Medium howitzer	0.1%	1 086 194	30	1 728	4 836	1 071 656	30	1 705	3 066	4 771	0.1	45.0	
Heavy howitzer		Special case				Special case							
SUPPORT VEHICLES (COMMERCIAL PATTERN)													
All-terrain vehicle	0.8%	6 860	5	5	124	6 865	5	5	119	124	0.8	1.0	
Ambulance - truck	0.8%	58 026	9	312	888	58 551	9	315	581	896	0.8	80.0	
Ambulance - armoured/rescue	0.8%	162 870	10	213	1 679	157 648	10	206	1 419	1 625	0.8	96.0	
Ambulance (4x4)	0.8%	73 021	8	547	1 356	74 188	8	556	822	1 378	0.8	80.0	
Automobile, sedan/stationwagon	0.8%	10 827	5	118	306	10 910	5	119	189	308	0.8	120.0	
Automobile (4x4)	0.8%	15 434	8	381	552	15 656	8	386	174	560	0.8	300.0	
Buses (12 PAX and less)	0.8%	28 936	6	509	930	28 433	6	500	414	914	0.8	300.0	
Buses (13-24 PAX)	0.8%	39 122	8	738	1 172	39 169	8	739	434	1 173	0.8	240.0	

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Buses (greater than 24 PAX)	0.8%	135 151	12	854	1 883	134 387	12	849	1 023	1 872	0.8	200.0	
Snowmobile	0.8%	6 683	6	5	102	6 665	6	5	97	102	0.8	1.0	
Motorcycles	0.8%	3 479	4	19	94	3 449	4	19	74	93	0.8	6.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (under 1.5 ton)	0.8%	20 475	5	242	597	20 821	5	246	361	607	0.8	240.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	0.8%	27 910	7	295	646	27 138	7	287	341	628	0.8	300.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	0.8%	46 110	9	340	798	45 203	9	333	449	783	0.8	360.0	
Truck utility/cargo (5 to 10 tons)	0.8%	81 931	10	548	1 285	82 544	10	552	743	1 295	0.8	400.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	0.8%	130 726	12	796	1 791	128 465	12	782	978	1 760	0.8	400.0	
Truck, pallet loading	0.8%	58 301	12	1 006	1 450	60 443	12	1 043	460	1 503	0.8	480.0	
Truck, maintenance light	0.8%	51 811	5	150	1 048	49 287	5	143	854	997	0.8	240.0	
Truck, maintenance medium	0.8%	84 367	8	250	1 185	84 576	8	251	937	1 188	0.8	150.0	
Truck, maintenance heavy	0.8%	237 068	12	258	2 067	244 844	12	266	1 864	2 130	0.8	140.0	
Truck, water (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	0.8%	86 000	12	643	1 298	87 289	12	653	664	1 317	0.8	504.0	
Truck, water (under 10,000 litres)	0.8%	89 500	12	642	1 323	90 569	12	650	689	1 339	0.8	504.0	
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	0.8%	90 792	12	646	1 337	94 661	12	674	720	1 394	0.8	504.0	
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	0.8%	141 736	20	169	854	144 216	20	172	697	869	0.8	100.0	
Truck, crane heavy lift (above 10 and up to 25 tons)	0.8%	194 192	20	252	1 191	203 718	20	264	985	1 249	0.8	100.0	
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)	0.8%	141 001	10	573	1 842	143 297	10	582	1 290	1 872	0.8	270.0	
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	0.8%	57 149	10	60	574	58 110	10	61	523	584	0.8	34.0	
Truck, refrigerator (20 ft and over)	0.8%	61 283	10	60	612	62 932	10	62	566	628	0.8	34.0	
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	0.8%	98 972	13	1 608	2 308	101 063	13	1 621	715	2 336	0.8	1 440.0	
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	0.8%	100 889	13	1 618	2 332	101 141	13	1 643	716	2 359	0.8	1 440.0	
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	0.8%	160 635	16	1 795	2 739	167 161	16	1 868	982	2 850	0.8	1 520.0	
Truck, tractor	0.8%	99 272	12	1 011	1 767	100 645	12	1 025	766	1 791	0.8	540.0	
Truck, tractor heavy (over 50 tons cap)	0.8%	177 210	15	681	1 784	179 534	15	690	1 117	1 807	0.8	1 920.0	
SUPPORT VEHICLES (MILITARY PATTERN)													
Motorcycles													
Ambulance	0.8%	8 872	8	99	197	8 947	8	100	99	199	0.8	48.0	
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	0.8%	89 220	10	352	1 155	88 295	10	348	795	1 143	0.8	140.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (jeep type) (under 1.5 ton)	0.8%	39 808	10	945	1 303	39 372	10	935	354	1 289	0.8	300.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (1.5 to 2.4 tons)	0.8%	32 608	10	850	1 143	32 423	10	845	292	1 137	0.8	300.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (2.5 to 5 tons)	0.8%	45 112	10	890	1 296	45 843	10	904	413	1 317	0.8	360.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (6 to 10 tons)	0.8%	77 757	11	903	1 544	79 676	11	925	657	1 582	0.8	360.0	
Truck, utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	0.8%	130 743	14	1 060	1 925	135 402	14	1 098	896	1 994	0.8	480.0	
Truck, maintenance light	0.8%	168 764	17	1 160	2 100	177 863	17	1 223	990	2 213	0.8	344.0	
Truck, maintenance medium	0.8%	85 466	11	500	1 204	89 621	11	524	739	1 263	0.8	360.0	
Truck, maintenance heavy	0.8%	114 355	14	709	1 457	116 402	14	713	770	1 482	0.8	980.0	
Truck, water (up to 5,000 litres)	0.8%	272 822	17	980	2 419	276 741	17	913	1 541	2 454	0.8	151.0	
Truck, water (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	0.8%	166 049	20	909	1 792	172 023	20	998	831	1 829	0.8	336.0	
Truck, water (over 10,000 litres)	0.8%	169 340	20	982	1 800	176 915	20	1 013	855	1 868	0.8	336.0	
Truck, crane (up to 10 tons)	0.8%	171 866	20	984	1 815	177 304	20	1 056	857	1 913	0.8	336.0	
Truck, crane (10 to 24 tons)	0.8%	133 562	18	195	902	144 310	18	211	764	975	0.8	70.0	
Truck, crane (over 24 tons)	0.8%	210 482	20	325	1 342	219 682	20	339	1 062	1 401	0.8	100.0	
Truck, recovery (up to 5 tons)		Special case				Special case							
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	0.8%	142 319	18	1 487	2 241	145 383	18	1 519	770	2 289	0.8	420.0	
Truck, refrigerator (under 20 feet)	0.8%	381 746	18	1 808	3 830	383 955	18	1 818	2 034	3 852	0.8	300.0	
Truck, refrigerator (20 feet and over)	0.8%	100 000	15	145	767	103 751	15	150	646	796	0.8	70.0	
Truck, tanker (up to 5,000 litres)	0.8%	120 000	15	145	892	121 794	15	147	758	905	0.8	70.0	
Truck, tanker (over 5,000 litres and up to 10,000 litres)	0.8%	119 157	18	968	1 599	120 939	18	982	641	1 623	0.8	320.0	
Truck, tanker (over 10,000 litres)	0.8%	208 571	18	742	1 847	208 384	18	741	1 104	1 848	0.8	336.0	
Truck, tractor (up to 40 tons tow)	0.8%	210 971	18	735	1 852	219 358	18	764	1 162	1 926	0.8	320.0	
Truck, tractor (41 to 60 tons tow)	0.8%	134 738	16	765	1 557	139 102	16	790	817	1 607	0.8	480.0	
Truck, tractor (over 60 tons tow)	0.8%	149 957	18	1 370	2 164	160 266	18	1 466	849	2 313	0.8	330.0	
		Special case				Special case							

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Category of equipment	2008 Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual					2011 new major equipment reimbursement rates							
	No-fault incident factor	Generic fair market value	Estimated Useful life (years)	Maintenance rate	Wet lease	Generic fair market value	Estimated useful life	2011 Maintenance rate	2011 Dry lease	2011 Wet lease	No-fault incident factor	Monthly non-United Nations POL	New item
COMMUNICATIONS VEHICLES													
Truck, communications light	0.5%	48 003	12	535	888	49 767	12	555	366	921	0.5	30.0	
Truck, communications medium		Special case				Special case							
Truck, communications heavy		Special case				Special case							
Trailer, communications suite		Special case				Special case							
Mobile trunking system		Special case				Special case							
Air liaison outpost/Forward/Tactical air control post, wheeled		Special case				Special case							
Police vehicles													
Police crowd control Vehicle						154 104	20	315	745	1 060	0.8	80.0	NEW
Police armoured protected vehicle						295 919	24	1 619	1 274	2 893	1.0	450.0	
ENGINEERING VEHICLES													
APC engineer - tracked	1.0%	688 43)	25	2 463	5 331	691 083	25	2 472	2 880	5 352	1.0	307.0	
Bulldozer, light (D4 & D5)	0.1%	51 624	12	1 007	1 370	52 913	12	1 032	372	1 404	0.1	348.0	
Bulldozer, medium (D6 & 7)	0.1%	147 826	15	1 580	2 414	151 404	15	1 618	854	2 472	0.1	540.0	
Bulldozer, heavy (D8A)	0.1%	281 890	19	1 972	3 232	297 865	19	2 084	1 331	3 415	0.1	570.0	
Crane, mobile light (up to 10 tons)	0.1%	128 263	15	515	1 238	129 065	15	518	728	1 246	0.1	142.0	
Crane, mobile medium (11 to 24 tons)	0.1%	242 295	15	605	1 971	248 038	15	619	1 399	2 018	0.1	269.0	
Crane, mobile heavy (25 to 30 tons)	0.1%	318 715	17	900	2 489	320 266	17	904	1 597	2 501	0.1	350.0	
Crane, mobile heavy (over 30 tons)		Special case				Special case							
Firefighting truck	0.1%	164 557	20	155	854	167 568	20	158	712	870	0.1	22.0	
Front end loader, light (< 1 cubic meters)	0.1%	59 407	12	1 150	1 567	58 516	12	1 133	411	1 544	0.1	257.0	
Front end loader, medium (1-2 cubic meters)	0.1%	92 222	12	1 457	2 105	93 531	12	1 478	657	2 136	0.1	257.0	
Front end loader, heavy (2-4 cubic meters)	0.1%	173 777	15	1 712	2 692	177 463	15	1 748	1 001	2 749	0.1	450.0	
Front end loader, tracked	0.1%	166 110	12	1 418	2 585	168 784	12	1 441	1 186	2 627	0.1	582.0	
Front end loader, special (over 4 cubic meters)		Special case				Special case							
Grader, general purpose	0.1%	133 884	19	1 592	2 190	140 830	19	1 675	629	2 304	0.1	504.0	
Grader, special purpose		Special case				Special case							
Mine clearance system - vehicle mounted		Special case				Special case							
Roller, self-propelled	0.1%	102 277	17	766	1 276	104 932	17	786	523	1 309	0.1	211.0	
Roller, towed	0.1%	36 846	15	609	817	37 443	15	619	211	830	0.1	57.0	
Road sweeper	0.1%	95 593	15	611	1 150	97 917	15	626	552	1 178	0.1	72.0	
Sawmill, mobile		Special case				Special case							
Snowblower, truck	0.1%	194 475	12	586	1 953	200 478	12	604	1 409	2 013	0.1	75.0	
Industrial tractor light	0.1%	44 524	12	923	1 236	45 104	12	935	317	1 252	0.1	282.0	
Truck, dump, up to 10 cu meters (civilian pattern)	0.8%	58 394	12	664	1 108	60 794	12	691	463	1 154	0.8	140.0	
Truck, dump, up to 10 cu meters (military pattern)	0.8%	152 388	15	614	1 562	154 710	15	623	963	1 586	0.8	140.0	
Truck, dump, large (over 10 cubic meters)	0.1%	234 111	18	1 784	2 887	240 731	18	1 834	1 135	2 969	0.1	525.0	
Truck, folding pontoon bridge	0.1%	161 245	18	53	813	168 595	18	55	795	850	0.1	20.0	
Truck, launched bridge (scissor type)	0.1%	96 249	18	51	505	98 611	18	52	465	517	0.1	26.0	
M2 rig, pontoon bridge		Special case				Special case							
Truck, pile driver	0.1%	48 020	15	70	341	49 037	15	71	277	348	0.1	24.0	
Truck, drill rig	0.1%	63 022	15	76	431	64 428	15	78	363	441	0.1	24.0	
Drill rig, self-propelled	0.1%	212 094	20	667	1 568	220 424	20	693	937	1 630	0.1	450.0	
Truck, sewer cleaning	0.1%	128 296	15	89	812	131 542	15	91	742	833	0.1	110.0	
Excavator (up to 1 cubic meter)	0.1%	98 538	15	1 127	1 683	103 127	15	1 179	582	1 761	0.1	309.0	
Excavator (above 1 cubic meter)	0.1%	276 483	17	1 514	2 892	285 340	17	1 562	1 423	2 985	0.1	492.0	
Workshops, truck, heavy engineering equipment	0.1%	121 840	19	395	940	122 937	19	399	549	948	0.1	52.0	
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT													
Forklift, light (up to 1.5 tons)	0.1%	30 516	10	419	676	30 297	10	416	255	671	0.1	90.0	
Forklift, medium (over 1.5 and up to 5 tons)	0.1%	57 335	12	708	1 111	57 441	12	709	404	1 113	0.1	96.0	
Forklift, heavy (over 5 tons)	0.1%	102 917	12	913	1 636	104 661	12	928	736	1 664	0.1	108.0	
Forklift, container	0.1%	361 278	12	378	2 917	359 794	12	376	2 529	2 905	0.1	68.0	
Container lifter, self-propelled	0.1%	121 428	12	453	1 306	120 743	12	450	849	1 299	0.1	3.0	
Forklift, rough terrain (up to 1.5 tons)	0.1%	88 367	10	450	1 194	86 757	10	442	730	1 172	0.1	78.0	
Forklift, rough terrain (over 1.5 and up to 5 tons)	0.1%	126 922	12	651	1 543	127 253	12	653	894	1 547	0.1	91.0	
Forklift, rough terrain (over 5 tons)	0.1%	178 271	12	757	2 010	180 236	12	765	1 267	2 032	0.1	360.0	

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AIRCRAFT/AIRFIELD SUPPORT EQUIPMENT													
Truck, aircraft refuelling	0.1%	117 376	15	447	1 109	118 872	15	453	670	1 123	0.1	50.0	
Forklift, aircraft unloading	0.1%	66 958	12	171	642	67 003	12	171	471	642	0.1	41.0	
Firefighting, crash and rescue light	0.1%	225 615	20	629	1 588	231 602	20	646	984	1 630	0.1	123.0	
Aircraft loading vehicle	0.1%	144 265	15	1 432	2 245	146 482	15	1 454	826	2 280	0.1	26.0	
Semitrailer aircraft refuelling	0.1%	59 267	15	367	701	60 349	15	374	340	714	0.1	1.0	
Trailer, aircraft loading	0.1%	9 579	15	346	400	9 531	15	344	54	398	0.1	1.0	
Runway sweeper	0.1%	288 148	17	1 054	2 491	283 115	17	1 036	1 411	2 447	0.1	52.0	
Truck, aircraft stairs	0.1%	57 268	15	142	465	58 509	15	145	330	475	0.1	40.0	
Tractor, aircraft towing	0.1%	108 441	15	405	1 016	104 015	15	388	587	975	0.1	75.0	
Auxiliary power unit (small capacity)	0.1%	96 425	10	301	1 113	89 442	10	279	753	1 032	0.1	20.0	
Auxiliary power unit (large capacity)	0.1%	261 373	17	386	1 689	256 108	17	378	1 277	1 655	0.1	20.0	
Truck, de-icing	0.1%	213 338	15	596	1 799	221 403	15	619	1 248	1 867	0.1	37.0	
Truck, food servicing	0.1%	103 944	15	294	880	105 937	15	300	597	897	0.1	37.0	
Snowplow	0.1%	104 488	17	280	801	107 501	17	288	536	824	0.1	79.0	
Snowblower	0.1%	213 907	15	609	1 815	221 543	15	631	1 249	1 880	0.1	88.0	
TRAILERS													
Light cargo single axle	0.8%	5 107	10	48	94	5 326	10	50	48	98	0.8	6.0	
Medium cargo single axle	0.8%	11 382	12	59	146	11 958	12	62	91	153	0.8	6.0	
Light cargo multiaxle	0.8%	16 801	12	262	390	16 850	12	263	128	391	0.8	6.0	
Medium cargo multiaxle	0.8%	20 764	15	270	399	21 170	15	275	132	407	0.8	6.0	
Heavy cargo multiaxle	0.8%	30 334	18	325	486	31 230	18	335	165	500	0.8	8.0	
Heavy cargo (20 tons)	0.8%	63 564	18	341	678	63 878	18	343	338	681	0.8	8.0	
Water trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	0.8%	14 574	12	193	304	15 105	12	200	115	315	0.8	12.0	
Water trailer (2,000 to 7,000 litres)	0.8%	19 081	15	254	373	19 453	15	259	121	380	0.8	8.0	
Water trailer (over 7,000 litres)	0.8%	21 582	15	313	447	22 051	15	320	137	457	0.8	5.0	
Fuel trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	0.8%	21 146	12	488	649	21 246	12	490	162	652	0.8	12.0	
Fuel trailer (over 7,000 litres)	0.8%	66 240	15	429	841	67 172	15	435	418	853	0.8	5.0	
Compressor trailer	0.8%	51 043	12	222	610	53 176	12	231	405	636	0.8	8.0	
Servicing trailer	0.8%	14 334	12	230	339	14 414	12	231	110	341	0.8	12.0	
Flatbed up to 20 tons	0.8%	26 493	18	316	456	26 417	18	315	140	455	0.8	10.0	
Flatbed over 20 tons	0.8%	33 426	20	345	507	35 369	20	365	171	536	0.8	5.0	
Lowbed up to 20 tons	0.8%	47 262	18	533	785	48 025	18	544	254	798	0.8	10.0	
Lowbed 20 - 40 tons	0.8%	60 782	20	512	806	63 665	20	536	308	844	0.8	5.0	
Heavy equipment/Tank transporter	0.8%	294 181	30	157	1 170	298 633	30	159	1 029	1 188	0.8	1.0	
Semi-trailer refuelling	0.8%	51 273	20	568	816	52 918	20	586	256	842	0.8	6.0	
Semi-trailer water	0.8%	47 290	20	334	563	48 335	20	341	234	575	0.8	6.0	
Semi-trailer refrigerator (under 30 feet)	0.8%	50 000	20	331	573	51 077	20	338	247	585	0.8	6.0	
Semi-trailer refrigerator (30 feet and over)	0.8%	55 000	20	330	596	56 031	20	336	271	607	0.8	6.0	
Semi-trailer van	0.8%	31 400	20	218	370	32 099	20	223	155	378	0.8	6.0	
Mine clearance system trailer mounted		Special case				Special case							
Bridging system		Special case				Special case							
Trackway surfacing outfit	0.8%	60 587	18	35	356	62 138	18	36	329	365	0.8	1.0	
Trailer, floodlight set with generators (4 lights, 9m pole, 7 kw generator)	0.5%	22 774	10	171	370	23 311	10	175	204	379	0.5	15.0	
Pallet loading system	0.8%	5 209	15	238	270	5 182	15	237	32	269	0.8	12.0	
Welding Trailer						49 061	10	100	442	542	0.8	12.0	NEW

Annex 1.2

2011 COE Manual

Chapter 8, annex A, appendix 1

Amendment

(United States dollars)

	Painting	*Repainting*
Police crowd control vehicle	894	961
Police armoured protected vehicle	1 825	2 253
Welding trailer	540	630

Annex 2

2011 COE Manual: Chapter 8, annex B
Revised reimbursement rates for self-sustainment

(United States dollars)

SELF-SUSTAINMENT CATEGORY		2010 COE MANUAL	2011 COE MANUAL	Change of new rate	% Change of new rates	Personnel strength per category as at Jan 2011	Reimbursement per month using new 2011 rates	Reimbursement per month using 2010 rates	Reimbursement Difference 2011-2010 per month	% increase on budget per category
Catering		27.13	27.95	0.82	3.02	90056	2,517,065.20	2,443,219.28	73,845.92	0.03
Communications:										
	VSBV/UHF - FM	49.39	46.87	-2.52	-5.10	89735	4,205,879.45	4,432,011.65	-226,132.20	-0.05
	HF	17.82	18.07	0.25	1.40	72962	1,318,423.34	1,300,182.94	18,240.40	0.01
	Telephone	14.30	15.35	1.05	7.34	88892	1,364,492.20	1,271,155.60	93,336.60	0.07
Office		23.33	23.00	-0.33	-1.41	89013	2,047,299.00	2,076,673.29	-29,374.29	-0.01
Electrical		28.05	27.79	-0.26	-0.93	88381	2,456,107.99	2,479,087.05	-22,979.06	-0.01
Minor Engineering		16.49	17.37	0.88	5.34	89338	1,551,801.06	1,473,183.42	78,617.64	0.05
Explosive Ordnance disposal		7.52	8.36	0.74	9.84	60272	497,846.72	453,245.44	44,601.28	0.10
Laundry & cleaning		22.51	new	0.52	2.31	92406	2,128,110.18	2,080,099.06	48,001.12	0.02
2011 new Laundry			9.21							
2011 new Cleaning			13.02							
Tentage		23.58	25.73	2.15	9.12	46422	1,194,438.06	1,094,630.76	99,807.30	0.09
Accommodation		38.47	40.94	2.47	5.38	13729	556,573.66	528,154.63	28,419.03	0.05
Basic firefighting		0.16	0.22	0.06	37.50	76997	16,939.34	12,319.52	4,619.82	0.38
Fire detection and alarm		0.13	0.16	0.03	23.08	64987	10,397.92	8,448.31	1,949.61	0.23
Medical:										
Basic		2.04	2.16	0.12	5.88	93828	202,668.48	191,400.12	11,268.36	0.06
Level 1		14.03	15.70	1.67	11.90	92208	1,447,665.60	1,293,678.24	153,987.36	0.12
Level 2 (Incl. Dental & Lab)		20.77	21.54	0.77	1.78	64196	1,357,103.44	1,333,350.92	23,752.52	0.02
Level 3 (Incl. Dental & Lab)		25.19	25.40	0.21	0.83	51206	1,300,632.40	1,289,879.14	10,753.26	0.01
Level 2 and 3 combined (Incl. Dental & Lab)		35.36	35.86	0.20	0.57	14402	512,135.12	509,254.72	2,880.40	0.01
High Risk Areas (Epidemiological)		8.81	9.11	0.30	3.41	78450	714,679.50	691,144.50	23,535.00	0.03
Blood & Blood Products		2.24	2.30	0.06	1.79	1769	4,033.22	3,962.56	70.70	0.02
Laboratory only		4.51	4.64	0.03	0.67	3837	17,419.98	17,304.87	115.11	0.01
Dental only		2.51	2.74	0.23	9.16	9570	26,221.80	24,020.70	2,201.10	0.09
Observation:										
	General	1.15	1.43	0.28	24.35	90238	129,040.34	103,773.70	25,266.64	0.24
	Night Observation	24.58	24.27	-0.31	-1.26	81818	1,985,722.86	2,011,086.44	-25,363.58	-0.01
	Pediatric	5.78	5.62	-0.16	-2.77	80002	450,060.84	462,873.96	-12,813.12	-0.03
Identification		1.09	1.19	0.10	9.17	8326	9,907.94	9,075.34	832.60	0.09
NBC Protection		26.24	26.63	0.39	1.49		0.00	0.00	0.00	
Field Defense Stores		33.65	33.92	0.27	0.80	12934	438,721.28	435,229.10	3,492.18	0.01
Miscellaneous general stores:										
	Bedding	16.79	17.46	0.67	3.99	91296	1,594,028.16	1,532,879.04	61,149.12	0.04
	Furniture	22.58	22.99	0.41	1.82	90798	2,087,446.02	2,050,210.84	37,235.18	0.02
	Welfare	6.31	6.73	0.42	6.66	91560	616,198.80	577,743.60	38,455.20	0.07
	Internet access	2.76	3.08	0.32	11.59	79485	244,813.80	219,378.60	25,435.20	0.12
Total		525.27	536.29	11.01			33,983,873.80	32,698,615.34	990,208.56	
		% average increase on rates	2.10%					% increase on budget	1.84%	

* Calculation reflects combined new rates for Laundry and Cleaning

AFC-S/SSS/15

Annex 3.1

2011 COE Working Group
Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 1)

(United States dollars)

SUGGESTED EQUIVALENT/NEW ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

Remarks	Item name	Main category	Item	GPWV	Life expectancy	Dry rate	Maint. rate	Wet rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Pulsing/ repulsing
1			Aircraft/Airfield Support Equipment							
1			Meteorological Equipment	6490	10	54	150	204		
1			Airfield Services Equipment Set	13486	10	152	790	942		
1			Anti-armour MILAN Missile Launcher	134730	30	430	250	680		
1			Armaments							
1			Multiple Rocket Launcher (107 mm)	1130	15	7	5	12		
1			Shot Gun-regular or rubber bullets, set of 6	1328	10	12	11	23		
1			Anti-Tank Grenade Launcher	4667	20	22	20	42		
1			Multiple Rocket Launcher (107 mm)	29000	15	149	189	338		
1			Anti-air missile launchers	48000	25	169	25	194		
1			Anti-air weapons launchers	45000	25	169	25	194		
1			Containers							
1			6 Drawer Cadaver Container (3 sets of 2)	34800	20	107	146	252		
1			Demining Equipment							
1			Remote control bomb disposal equipment	79430	8	796	2270	3066		
1			Pneumatic drill	4146	8	71	42	113		
1			Engineering Equipment							
1			Mechanical concrete float and vibrator	1186	5	20	9	28		
1			Pulsating Welder MILLER	3968	10	22	67	89		
1			Mobile StoneCrusher	6810	10	60	57	117		
1			Plough trailer	7380	10	66	55	120		
1			Lifting and Erection tools and tackles set	8686	10	75	64	139		
1			Scaffolding, 93m set	9336	5	150	70	220		
1			Broom sweeper	11380	15	67	84	151		
1			Aggregate/Gravel Distributor CMV DA 3660	13660	10	106	100	206		
1			Aggregate spreader	13800	10	113	96	208		
1			Zodiac RIB 500 SR/MI, Mercury Optimax 75HP	16481	8	231	1470	1691		
1			Water quality analysis equipment	16287	5	278	122	401		
1			Asphalt Distributor - ENTYRE 10-TRL	28913	10	230	167	400		
1			Soil laboratory equipment	30835	10	320	275	595		
1			Bitumen Distributor	36367	15	226	314	542		
1			Asphalt/Concrete laboratory equipment	43800	10	361	326	707		
1			Excavator small emplacement (SEE) multipurpose	73232	15	437	549	987		
1			Bitumen Heater	96528	4	2061	160	2201		
1			Asphalt Paver - DYNAPAC-F-6W	109644	10	951	333	1284		
1			Bitumen distributor	114670	15	681	856	1537		
1			Crusher Plant - FURLAN R6I-9028	148750	10	982	150	832		
1			Aggregate Spreader	150000	10	1313	1150	2463		
1			Roller, self-propelled, wheeled	160000	15	807	1200	2007		
1			Transport Boat R-31, R-32 (14 Passengers)	160000	12	1227	1500	2727		
1			Asphalt Paver	229010	15	1314	1833	3147		
1			Asphalt paver	264000	15	1577	1980	3557		
1			Patrol Boat - Vigilant 27 feet	280000	6	4130	2786	6916		
1			Asphalt Plant2	344840	15	2059	2864	4923		
1			Asphalt plant	675000	15	4056	5094	9150		
1			Mobile crusher, medium	748000	15	4467	5610	10077		

SUGGESTED EQUIVALENT NEW ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

Remarks	Item name	Main category	Item	GFMV	Life expectancy	Dry rate	Maint. rate	Wet rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Painting/ repainting
1			**Engineering Vehicles**							
1			Light Compactor (Self-propelled)	10589	25	36	9	45		
1			WH Dozer	37122	15	222	297	519		
1			Tractor with Bucket &Backhoe	62339	15	373	519	892		
1			Truck Flood Light	127500	12	970	219	1189		
1			Roller, self-propelled, wheeled	160000	20	807	1200	2007		
1			Truck, cherry picker	196194	10	1651	400	2051		
1			Wheel Dozer (heavy)	269644	10	2359	350	2709		
1			Mine Clearance Tank (GSL130)	906460	25	3104	4512	7616		
1			**Logistics Equipment**							
1			Fuel Farm (pump,tank, pipelines)37,500 l	21391	10	167	66	253		
1			**Miscellaneous Equipment**							
1			Binocular Steiner Commander II 5x60	2100	10	18	11	29		
1			Special Investigation Kit	2035	2	86	29	115		
1			Scuba Diving Set (4 people)	3323	2	186	47	233		
1			Geodetic GPS Receiver	3724	4	78	146	224		
1			Police Investigation Laboratory Kit	8901	2	372	371	743		
1			Riot Control Advance Warning Arrow Panels	14000	4	293	292	585		
1			Welding Machine	17495	25	65	500	565		
1			Parasrescue, Sea and Land Equipment Set	23332	5	404	100	504		
1			Mooring Buoy	30000	10	263	368	631		
1			Hydrographic Echo Sounder	37880	10	322	42	364		
1			Data Acquistion & Processing System	60418	10	514	242	756		
1			Scuba Diving Set (4 people)	63265	4	1344	70	1414		
1			Portable Decompression Chamber	85238	8	685	533	1218		
1			URAL Battery Charger Station	80000	20	387	40	427		
1			Portable DGPS Reference Station	183246	10	1303	691	1994		
1			**Naval Vessels**							
1			Cradle/Support stand for Logistic ship	15000	8	163	50	213		
1			Pontoon 10m	75000	10	656	1104	1760		
1			Pontoon 15m	90000	10	788	1104	1892		
1			Logistic Support Ship	1888000	12	13879	1000	14879		
1			**Observation Equipment (Personal)**							
1			NOD Croma Opticals LOLASS 3	36871	8	386	166	554		
1			Night Observation Device - SOPHIE MF	41125	8	448	62	508		
1			**Support Vehicles (Commercial Pattern)**							
1			Flatbed Truck (over 20 tons)	81250	16	457	423	880		
1			**Support Vehicles (Military Pattern)**							
1			Bullet Proof Steel Plated Vehicles(2.5-5T)	50000	5	854	951	1805		
1			**Combat Vehicles**							
1			Armoured Ambulance - IVECO type (unarmed)	164104	20	706	315	1021		
1			**Trailers**							
1			Floodlight Equipment Trailer	6000	10	89	150	209		
1			Trailer, sewer cleaning	52621	12	401	237	637		
1			**Water Purification Equipment**							
1			Water Treatment Plant 650ph	16000	10	144	185	329		

Annex 3.2

2011 COE Working Group
Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 2)

(United States dollars)

SUGGESTED EQUIVALENT/NEW ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

Remarks	Item name	Main category	Item	GFMV	Life expectancy	Dry rate	Maint. rate	Wet rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Painting/ repainting
2 New Item	Tents for deployable platoon, 35 personnel	ACCOMMODATION EQUIPMENT	Tents for deployable platoon, 35 personnel	12800	5	215	96	311	0.2 %	
2 New Item	Tents for deployable squad, 8-10 personnel	ACCOMMODATION EQUIPMENT	Tents for deployable squad, 8-10 personnel	3800	5	64	10	74	0.2 %	
2 New Item	Water Pumps	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Water Pumps	5024	9	49	13	62	0.5 %	
2 New Item	Police crowd control Vehicle	POLICE VEHICLES	Armoured Police Carriers-IVECO type (unarmed)	154104	20	745	315	1060	0.8 %	894/961
2 New Item	Police armoured protected vehicle	POLICE VEHICLES	Police armoured personnel carrier	295919	24	1274	1619	2893	1.0 %	1825/2253
2 New Item	Welding Trailer	TRAILERS	Welding Trailer	49061	10	442	100	542	0.8 %	540/630

2 Items deleted from the special cases, to be new items under major equipment.

Annex 3.3

2011 COE Working Group
Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 3)

(United States dollars)

SUGGESTED EQUIVALENT/NEW ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

Remarks	Item name	Main category	Item	GFMV	Life expectancy	Dry rate	Maint. rate	Wet rate	Re-fault incident factor (percentage)	Painting/ repainting
3 Equivalent items	Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	Tear gas launcher	1000	10	8	15	23		
3 Equivalent items	Teargas launcher	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	Tear gas launcher	1000	10	8	15	23		
3 Part of / part of a set	Platoon equipment	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	Advanced Taser, Electric Pistol	1589	7	19	13	32		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete cutter	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Concrete groover	1200	8	13	17	30		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete mixer machine, below 1,5 m3	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Concrete Mixer 250 litres	1737	20	7	40	48		
3 Equivalent items	Dewatering pumps, up to 5 HP	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Dewatering pumps, up to 5 HP	1796	10	16	13	29		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete vibrator	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Vibrating Layer	2342	10	20	50	70		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete cutter	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Asphalt concrete cutter	2362	15	14	18	32		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete cutter	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Asphalt Cutter - STOW CUTTER 3	3000	10	33	50	83		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete cutter	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Concrete Cutter	8000	15	30	75	105		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete mixer machine, above 1,5 m3	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Concrete Mixer(.3 cu m), self-powered	6320	10	55	47	103		
3 Equivalent items	Survey equipment, Theodolite type	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Survey Equipment - Theodolite type	6488	15	39	10	49		
3 Equivalent items	Concrete mixer machine, below 1,5 m3	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Concrete Mixer 500 litres	7000	10	65	105	170		
3 Equivalent items	Survey equipment, including total station	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Survey equipment, including total station	11520	15	69	86	155		
3 Equivalent items	Trailer, Floodlight set with generators	TRAILERS	Floodlight set with generators	22774	10	199	171	370		
3 Equivalent items	Water storage, 7,001-10,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	Water storage, 2,000 -7,000 litres	1100	7	13	11	24		
3 Part of / part of a set	Personnel equipment (set of 10)	RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT	Riot Control Personal Gear Set	1184	5	18	5	23		
3 Equivalent items	Water storage, under 5,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	Water bladder (5,000 ltrs)	1399	12	10	77	87		
3 Part of / part of a set	WELL DRILLING RIG	ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT	Well pump kit	3687	4	56	159	216		
3 Equivalent items	Water storage, 10,001-12,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	Water tank - medium, 10,000 litres	2900	1	235	0	235		
3 Equivalent items	Fuel storage, 1,001-5,000 litres	LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT	Fuel bladders (1,000 ltrs)	3000	12	22	180	202		
3 Equivalent items	Fuel storage, 10,001-20,000 litres	LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT	Foldable fuel tank (15 cum)	4636	2	204	19	223		
3 Equivalent items	Fuel storage, greater than 20,000 litres	LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT	Foldable fuel tank (25 cum)	5228	2	220	19	239		
3 Equivalent items	Fuel storage, greater than 20,000 litres	LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT	Fuel tank, 30,000 litres	5490	7	66	55	121		
3 Equivalent items	Water storage, under 5,000 litres	WATER STORAGE EQUIPMENT	Water bladder, flexible (2,500 litres)	29734	2	1251	223	1474		
3 Equivalent items	Tents for deployable squad, 8-10 personnel	ACCOMMODATION EQUIPMENT	Deployable Tent Set (4 tents for 2 men)	1492	4	31	6	37		
3 Part of a set	MP / POLICE TRAFFIC KIT - Speed check radar	MP / POLICE EQUIPMENT	Speed Detector	1000	2	42	17	59		
3 Part of a set	MP / POLICE TRAFFIC KIT - Speed check radar	MP / POLICE EQUIPMENT	Speed Check Radar	2000	2	42	17	59		

3 Items deleted from the special cases list, equivalent to items under major equipment, or part of a set under major equipment.

Annex 3.4

2011 COE Working Group
Approved special cases of major equipment, as at 19 January 2011 (category 4)

(United States dollars)

SUGGESTED EQUIVALENT/NEW ITEMS IN MAJOR EQUIPMENT LIST

Remarks	Item name	Main category	Item	GFMV	Life expectancy	Dry rate	Maint. rate	Wet rate	No-fault incident factor (percentage)	Painting/ repainting
4 DELETE	Self Sustainment	CATERING	Ice Making Machine (1 set of 2)	12727	5	214	50	264		
4 DELETE	Self Sustainment	CATERING	Mobile Bakery	77275	20	374	130	504		

4 Items deleted from the special cases list belongs under self-sustainment.

Annex 4

2011 COE Working Group

Guidance document on responsibilities under minor engineering

A. General

Military and formed police units deployed to United Nations peacekeeping field missions are generally self-sustained in "minor engineering". Troop- and police-contributing countries are reimbursed if services provided are satisfactory according to the standards of this manual. This arrangement is reflected in the memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the United Nations and the Government contributing resources to the field mission.

While minor engineering works are the responsibility of each formed unit, major engineering works are the responsibility of the field mission. For this purpose, field missions make available United Nations assets, formed military engineering units and/or contractors.

To enhance consistency across field missions and formed units in the execution of minor engineering tasks, this guidance provides examples of typical engineering tasks and clarifies who is generally responsible.

B. Definition of "minor engineering"

The definition of "minor engineering" is given in annex B of chapter 3 of the Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) Manual and reiterated in all MOUs:

> To receive the minor engineering self-sustainment reimbursement rate the contingent must be able, within its accommodation areas, to:
>
> (a) Undertake non-field defensive minor construction;
>
> (b) Handle minor electrical repairs and replacement;
>
> (c) Undertake repairs to plumbing and water systems;
>
> (d) Conduct minor maintenance and other light repair work; and
>
> (e) Provide all related workshop equipment, construction tools and supplies.
>
> The minor engineering reimbursement rate does not include garbage and sewage collection. Garbage collection from a centralized location per unit is a United Nations responsibility.

C. Implementation

Minor engineering is part of a formed unit's own logistical support and should be provided for all personnel up to or above the ceiling in the MOU. To be eligible for reimbursement in minor engineering, a formed unit must provide all minor

equipment, maintenance and consumables associated with this category and the work it requires.

Formed units normally deploy trained craftsmen, workshops and tools, spare parts and consumables to carry out minor engineering tasks. Occasionally formed units will recruit national workers or contractors to conduct minor engineering tasks or augment their minor engineering capabilities under own arrangement, liability and expense. Such arrangements are not in conflict with the guidance provided in the Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual.

Formed units that are self-sustained in minor engineering must accept their responsibility in minor construction, repairs and replacement, and maintenance and supplies in accordance with the generic performance standard above, and adopt a proactive approach in the area of minor engineering. A request for minor engineering works through the field mission will therefore be rejected as a general rule.

Likewise, field missions should not undertake minor engineering works with formed units self-sustained in minor engineering unless it is clear that the formed unit does not have or has been temporarily bereaved of the required capability to solve the task at hand. If that is the case, support should be provided by the field mission in accordance with overall priorities following coordination with Chief COE Unit on a cost-recovery basis agreed to by the Commanding Officer. In more extreme cases support can be provided based on a declaration by the Commanding Officer of the formed unit that the formed unit is no longer self-sustained in minor engineering. This will be reported as part of the regular COE inspection reporting for reimbursement purposes to United Nations Headquarters. The implication will be that the troop-contributing country will not be reimbursed for minor engineering until its capacity to conduct minor engineering works has been restored.

This also applies to formed units occupying temporary camps. It may be argued that since deployment to the camp is temporary in nature it is not worth spending money or using resources for minor construction, maintenance, repairs and replacement. This argument does not hold. The purpose of minor engineering must be to allow for necessary services irrespective of circumstances to ensure reasonable living conditions for the formed unit personnel at all times and that the formed unit is able to operate in a safe environment. A government with a Formed Police Unit of 140 personnel self-sustained in minor engineering is reimbursed $2,309 US per month. A Government with a battalion of 850 personnel in strength is reimbursed $14,017 per month. This money is not intended for savings, but to be put into necessary work also in temporary camps to the benefit of formed unit personnel and the field mission.

It should be noted that units which receive field mission support in minor engineering or fail to demonstrate that they are willing or capable to carry out minor engineering tasks cannot be regarded as self-sustained in minor engineering. Underperformance will be discussed in the field mission's COE/MOU Management Review Board for suitable action.

D. Guiding examples of tasks and responsibilities

Tables 1-3 below provide examples of tasks and responsibilities in minor engineering and major engineering in various fields:

Table 1: Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations is responsible for field defence stores

Table 2: Minor engineering responsibilities during development and maintenance of camp area

Table 3: Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations provides accommodation

Table 1
Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations is responsible for field defence stores

Field defence stores	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	▪ Erect adequate perimeter walls and/or barbed wire fences with access (boom gates, metal gates, other), perimeter lighting and other early warning systems as per security assessment	▪ Provide a self-fortification plan ▪ Connect perimeter lights and other early warning systems and lights with main COE generators
	▪ Provide lights inside the camp	
	▪ Construct observation platforms and self-defense fortification works (e.g. small shelters and trenches and bastions)	
	▪ Panting and United Nations markings on external surfaces	
	▪ Construct dams, ditches, canals, or drainage or similar permanent structure if required as per security assessment	
	▪ Removal of vegetation	
Maintenance and repair	▪ Conduct structural and major repairs, e.g. major repairs to fences and walls and platforms, and replacement of perimeter lights in case of damage	▪ Conduct inspection and daily repairs of perimeter wall/fence, lights, observation platforms and fortification works, e.g. patching of small holes in fence, necessary electrical and carpentry work, minor paint works as per building maintenance standard
	▪ Major paint works	
Consumables/supplies	▪ Provide all related minor equipment and consumables for construction, maintenance and repair, e.g. concertina wire, barbed wire, CGI sheets, pickets, nails, ground locking pegs, light bulbs, paint, sandbags, etc.	▪ None. Consumables are a United Nations responsibility
Tools and personnel	▪ Provide all tools and personnel for construction and major repairs and maintenance works	▪ Provide guidance with respect to fortification plan ▪ Provide all personnel and tools for daily inspection and minor repairs

Table 2
Minor engineering responsibilities during development and maintenance of camp area

Camp area	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	• Removal of major vegetation, ground leveling, ground stabilization (gravel, hardstand, compacting)	• Construct concrete platforms, slabs and sheds for generators (COE and UNOE), vehicle wash areas, gymnasium, and other
	• Ground work for tentage[1]	• Installation of COE generators and power connection/distribution to accommodation area, office and work shops, kitchens, perimeter lights, water treatment plants, medical facility, etc.
	• Drainage installations (installations or construction of collection pools, soak pits, outlets, underground drain installations)	• Installation of COE water treatment plants with storage and internal distribution to end users (ablutions, kitchen, laundry facility, hospital and work areas, dining and accommodation, etc.)
	• Grading of surface	• Connect COE field ablutions to United Nations provided sewage facility
	• Provision of water source (well, river, lake, external supply) and storage if no COE storage is available as per MOU	• Installation of COE fuel storage;
	• Installation of United Nations-owned equipment (UNOE), i.e. generators, water and waste treatment plants, fuel storage, computers, telephone and communication lines, etc.	• Construction of guard posts, ammunition storage, shades, garbage collection points and centralized safe storage;
	• Provide technical guidance for installation of UNOE	• Minor vegetation removal, landscaping within own camp area (lawn, flowers, lamps) and dust stabilization
		• Construction of signs and minor paint works
		• Other minor construction works such as outdoor sports facilities, weights for gymnasium, car ramps, flag poles with platforms, vehicle wash points, barbeque area, etc.
Maintenance and repair	• Conduct structural and major repairs to ground work, drainage and water supply	• Removal of minor vegetation (small bushes, grass, etc.)
	• Collection of garbage and hazardous waste from centralized formed unit location	• Daily inspection and maintenance of all drainage, water supply, and ground

Camp area	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
	• UNOE generators, water and waste treatment plants	
Consumables/supplies	• Gravel and sand for ground repairs following erosion and other repair requirements • Minor equipment and consumables for structural and major repairs to drainage installations • United Nations-owned equipment in support of formed unit	• Provide all related minor equipment and consumables for minor construction works, maintenance and repairs (cement, gravel, sand, nails, screws, fittings, fertilizers, liquids, electrical wires, fuses, light bulbs, pipes and hoses, filters, etc. • Consumables for the formed unit's minor engineering works may under exceptional circumstances be issued (as the situation allows) by the field mission against cost recovery
Tools and personnel	• Provide all personnel and tools for major construction works and structural and major repairs	• Trained personnel (carpenters, plumbers, electricians) and all relevant tools

[1] Concrete pads for tents are not a mandatory requirement. What is required is adequate protection against flooding, access, etc. This could be provided by building up earth mounds, providing drainage ditches, protective bunds etc. In some circumstances concrete pads may be the most cost effective and may be the only solution. In either way, the United Nations is responsible for the provision of the site, protected as above, as this scale of task is considered beyond the integral capability of most units and is not covered under the self-sustainment categories mentioned. For engineering units that do have the capacity for the work, they could be expected to prepare their own sites as well as sites for other formed units, for tentage, with required material supplied by the United Nations.

Table 3

Minor engineering responsibilities when the United Nations provides accommodation[2] (i.e. prefabricated hard-wall buildings like Corimec, Agmin and Shellbox, conventional hard-wall buildings and prefabricated soft-wall buildings)

Accommodation	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
Construction	▪ Foundation works and erection and assembly of accommodation units, office and work space, and ablutions	▪ Provide an accommodation plan which allows for effective use of United Nations provided accommodation while ensuring satisfactory living conditions of formed unit personnel
	▪ Construction/re-construction/refurbishment to United Nations standard for living space, office/work space including kitchen and laundry facility	
	▪ Installation of floor/wall/roof panels, doors, windows, footings, netting, heating/cooling	
	▪ Building utilities installation (electrical wiring and fixture installation, water supply and waste water removal)	
	▪ Internal and external painting of United Nations provided accommodation and work space, United Nations markings, as necessary	
Maintenance and repair	▪ Repair and replacement of building elements (floor, walls, roof panels, doors, windows, footings)	▪ Preventive maintenance — periodic inspection and testing of all elements and fixtures, fastening of loose fixtures (door handles, window brackets, hinges, electrical wiring and fixtures), repair or replacement of broken/damaged items (window panes, electrical wiring and fixtures, door handles, hinges), repairs of toilets and showers
	▪ Major repair works to building utilities (electrical wiring and fixture installations, water supply and waste water removal)	
	▪ Major paint works	▪ Minor paint works and repairs to painted surfaces
		▪ Cleaning[3] — daily sweeping and washing of floors, wash basins, showers, water closets, and urinals; Washing of walls, window cleaning, removal of lime stone in toilets and showers, faucets and shower heads, etc.

Accommodation	*Field mission*	*Minor engineering by formed unit*
		• Cleaning — daily cleaning of drains, plumbing installations and fixtures, electrical installations, and fixtures including surface wiring
Consumables/supplies	• Provide all spare parts and consumables related to maintenance and repairs except cleaning materials	• Provide cleaning materials
Tools and personnel	• Provide all personnel and tools for construction and assembly works and installations and major repairs	• Provide all personnel and tools for daily maintenance work
Other	• Provide furniture for eating facilities, where necessary (Supply Section)	• Maintain furniture

[2] It should be noted that in order to minimize the risk of fire there can be ***no use*** of additional electrical appliances, no open fires, no cookers, no coffee makers, no gas cookers and no smoking in United Nations provided accommodation.

[3] Note that these standards also applies to the self-sustainment category of cleaning.

Annex 5.1

2011 COE Working Group
Medical reimbursement rates

(United States dollars)

	2008		2011								
Category of equipment	*2008 Generic fair market value*	*2008 Monthly wet lease rate*	*2011 Generic fair market value*	*2011 Estimated useful life in years*	*2011 Maintenance rate*	*2011 Monthly dry lease*	*2011 Monthly wet lease*	*No-fault incident factor (Percentage)*	*Difference wet lease 2011-2008*	*Quantity deployed in field missions*	*Financial impact*
MEDICAL AND DENTAL											
Level I Medical Facility	55 504	1 216	57 754	5	289	967	1 256	0.1%	40	255	$10 239.00
Level II Medical Facility	803 290	17 464	909 688	5	4 548	15 237	19 786	0.1%	2 322	17	$39 470.00
Level III Medical Facility	1 484 818	32 474	1 541 682	5	7 708	25 823	33 532	0.1%	1 058	4	$4 231.00
Dental Equipment Module	158 776	3 457	160 349	5	802	2 686	3 488	0.1%	31	8	$245.00
Laboratory Module	48 734	1 861	47 583	5	238	797	1 035	0.1%	-26	3	-$79.00
Aero-Medical Evacuation Module	40 116	875	41 787	5	209	700	909	0.1%	34	18	$610.00
Forward Surgery Module	129 012	2 803	161 122	5	806	2 699	3 504	0.1%	701	1	$702.00
Gynecology Module			10 850	5	54	182	236	0.1%			
Orthopaedic Module			57 485	5	287	963	1 250	0.1%			
CT-scanner			Special case								

Maintenance rate in level I, II and III is calculated at 0.5 per cent of generic fair market value.
Using the value of level II medical facility as baseline cost reference.

Annex 5.2

2011 COE Working Group
Wet lease reimbursement rate for additional capability modules and related equipment for level II hospitals

United Nations CALCULATIONS

ITEM DESCRIPTION	*Qty*	*Unit cost*	*Total cost*	*GFMV PER ITEM (US$)*	*MAINT COST PER ITEM/ PER MONTH*	*USEFUL LIFE*	*GFMV PER ITEM (US$)*	*USEFUL LIFE*	*MAINT COST PER ITEM/ PER MONTH*	*NO-FAULT INCIDENT FACTOR %*	*%*	*RATE*	*DRY LEASE RATE PER ITEM*	*WET LEASE RATE PER ITEM*
Gynecology Capability(3 items)														
Gynecological Chair	1	$2,850	$2,850	$2,850	14	5	$2,850.00	5	$14.25	0.50%	0.10%	$0.24	$47.74	$61.99
Gynecological Equipment Set	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	20	5	$4,000.00	5	$20.00	0.50%	0.10%	$0.33	$67.00	$87.00
Colposcope	1	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	20	5	$4,000.00	5	$20.00	0.50%	0.10%	$0.33	$67.00	$87.00
Total for Gynecology Capability per module				**$10,850**										**$235.99**
Orthopaedic Capability(4 items)														
Basic Orthopaedic instrument set	1	$3,711	$3,711	$3,711	19	5	$3,711.00	5	$18.56	0.50%	0.10%	$0.31	$62.16	$80.71
Orthopaedic Traction Kit	2	$2,137	$4,274	$4,274	21	5	$4,274.00	5	$21.37	0.50%	0.10%	$0.36	$71.59	$92.96
Mobile C-arm Fluoroscope	1	$40,000	$40,000	$40,000	200	5	$40,000.00	5	$200.00	0.50%	0.10%	$3.33	$670.00	$870.00
Short Wave Diathermy Unit	1	$9,500	$9,500	$9,500	48	5	$9,500.00	5	$47.50	0.50%	0.10%	$0.79	$159.13	$206.63
Total for Orthopaedic Capability per module				**$57,485**										**$1,250.30**
Level II Related Equipment														
Ultrasound	1	$30,000	$30,000	$30,000	150	5	$30,000.00	5	$150.00	0.50%	0.10%	$2.50	$502.50	$652.50
Portable X-ray Machine	1	$45,000	$45,000	$45,000	225	5	$45,000.00	5	$225.00	0.50%	0.10%	$3.75	$753.75	$978.75

Calculations according to Contingent-Owned Equipment Manual, chapter 8, annex A, page 151.

Annex 6

2011 COE Working Group

Definition and composition of level II plus medical facility additional capability modules

I. Orthopaedic capability module

1. Treatment capability

- Formulate plans and procedures for orthopaedic surgery services. With the hospitalizing days extended to 21 days, able to manage orthopaedic surgery services.
- Reduce and immobilize closed fractures with a plaster or fibreglass cast or splint.
- Reduce and immobilize fractures by open reduction or internal fixation under fluoroscopic guidance.
- In cases where the injury is an open (compound) fracture or complex fracture associated with vascular or neurological damage, with the aim to save life and limb, the ideal treatment should be stop or control the bleeding, stabilize the fracture and evacuate to a higher level hospital.
- Examine, diagnose and treat diseases and injuries of musculoskeletal system by surgical and conservative means.
- Determine procedures for preoperative and postoperative care.

2. Manpower requirement

- 1 x Orthopaedic Surgeon
- 1 x Orthopaedic Operation Assistant
- 1 x Physiotherapist

(*Note: Anaesthetist and nurses are included in the manpower requirement for level II hospitals*)

3. Equipment requirement

- 1 x Basic orthopaedic instrument set
- 2 x Orthopaedic traction kit
- 1 x Mobile C-arm fluoroscope
- 1 x Short wave diathermy unit

II. Gynaecology capability module

1. Treatment capability

- Examine, diagnose and treat common diseases and injuries of female reproductive system by surgical and conservative means.
- Perform common gynaecology emergency operation only.

2. Manpower requirement

- 1 x Gynaecologist

(*Note: Anaesthetist, operation assistant and nurse are included in the manpower requirement for level II hospitals*)

3. Equipment requirement

- 1 x Gynaecological equipment set:
  - medium-sized tissue forceps
  - medium-sized bend plates
  - large retractor
  - medium-sized retractor
  - small retractor
  - large curved forceps
  - speculum
- 1 x Colposcope
- 1 x Gynaecological chair

III. Additional internal medicine capability module

1. Treatment capability

- Diagnose and treat common internal diseases, including cardiac, respiratory, nervous, digestive and other internal diseases and infectious diseases.
- Provide treatment care for complex cases and critical medical conditions such as Septicaemia, Meningitis, cerebrovascular disease and cardiac emergencies with the assistance of advanced clinical laboratory tests.
- Prescribe care for complex dermatological cases together with surgical specialties.
- Coordinate internal medicine services with other medical activities.

2. Manpower requirement

- **1 x General Physician/Internist**
- **1 x Cardiologist**
- **1 x Lab Technician**
- **2 x Nurses**

3. Equipment requirement

- **No requirement**

(Note: Equipment will be shared with level II hospital)

Annex 7.1

2011 COE Working Group

Level I medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFM*[a]	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFM*[a]
A. Administration, logistics and communications	4 156	i. Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/Documentation[b]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/Printer[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		v. Facsimile[b] (optional, where possible or feasible)	1 line	
		vi. VHF/UHF communications[b]	Suitable to mission	
		vii. Storage (boxes, cupboards, etc.)[b]	Adequate	
		viii. Standby generator (portable)[c]	1	4 156
B. Consultation, treatment and emergency	37 818	i. Desk and chairs[b]	1 set	
		ii. Examination couch[c]	1 set	1 304
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[c]	1 or 2 sets	
		Stethoscope[c]		109
		Ophthalmoscope[c]		543
		Otoscope[c]		543
		ECG machine[c]		5 432
		Reflex mallet[c]		109
		Thermometers[c]		54
		Sphygmomanometer[c]		109
		Gynaecological speculum[c]		326
		Proctoscope[c]		326
		Measuring tape[c]		11
		Torch[c]		22
		Examination lamp[c]		2 173
		Miscellaneous[c]		1 086
		iv. X-ray view box[c]	1	1 086
		v. Minor treatment/dressing sets[b]	Adequate quantity consumables	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[c]	1 set	2 173
		vii. Intubation set[c]	1 set	1 630
		viii. Coniotomy set[c]	1 set	543
		ix. Defibrillator[c]	1	8 691
		x. Oxygen cylinder[c]	2 cylinders	435
		xi. Suction unit[c]	1	1 086
		xii. Nebulizer[c]	1	217
		xiii. Perfusion stands[c]	2	435
		xiv. General purpose sets[c]	3	577
		xv. Sets for chest tube insertion, catheterization and venous "cut-downs"[c]	1 set each	652
		xvi. Infusion pump[c]	1	4 889
		xvii. Pulse oxymeter[c]	1	3 259
C. Pharmacy	869	Refrigerator for drugs[c]	1	869
		i. Analgesics[b]	Adequate and essential in variety to support battalion for 50 days	
		ii. Antipyretics[b]		
		iii. Antibiotics[b]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[b]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[b]		

Facility	GFMV[a]	Item	Quantity	GFMV[a]
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[b]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[b]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[b]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs and equipment (including narcotics)[b]		
D. Sterilization	4 156	Field autoclave sterilizer[c]	1	4 156
E. Inpatient care	4 520	i. Collapsible beds[c]	5	1 299
		ii. Crutches[c]	2 pairs	217
		iii. Trolley for drugs[c]	1	2 173
		iv. Utensils for feeding patients[c]	5 sets	831
F. Transportation. One fully equipped ambulance will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU		Fully equipped ambulance[c]	1 fully equipped ambulance	
		Doctor's bag[c]		
		Oxygen cylinders[c]		
		Suction pump[c]		
		Resuscitation drugs[c]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades, luminous sticks/sheets, etc.)[c]		
		Communication equipment[c]		
		Emergency lighting[c]		
		Vehicle maintenance equipment[c]		
G. Miscellaneous	6 235	i. Doctor's bags[c]	2 sets	3 117
		ii. Paramedic/nurse's bags[c]	3 sets	3 117
	57 754			57 754

[a] As agreed by the Phase V Working Group (see A/C.5/54/49), the laboratory has been deleted from level I medical facilities.
[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[c] Reimbursed uner major equipment.

Annex 7.2

2011 COE Working Group

Level II medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
I.A. Outpatient services		i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[a]	1 set	
		iv. Telephone[a]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (2) per room; $12,146	24 291	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	1 per room	2 607
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	1 set per room	
		Stethoscope[b]		217
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 086
		Otoscope[b]		1 086
		ECG machine[b]		10 864
		Reflex mallet[b]		217
		Thermometers[b]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		217
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		652
		Proctoscope[b]		652
		Measuring tape[b]		22
		Torch[b]		43
		Examination lamp[b]		4 346
		Miscellaneous[b]		2 173
		iv. Documentation and stationery[a]		
C. Pharmacy	4 128	i. Analgesics[a]	Adequate quantity and essential variety to support 40 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[a]		
		iii. Antibiotics[a]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[a]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[a]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[a]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[a]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[a]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs (including narcotics)[a]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[b]	1	869
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[b]	1	3 259
D. Radiography room	183 203	i. X-ray machine[b]	1 set	70 614
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[b]	1 set	21 728
		iii. X-ray table[b]	1 table	4 346
		iv. X-ray view box[b]	1	1 086
		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[b]	2 sets	4 997
		vi. Other films cassettes and stands for standard views[b]	Adequate quantities	5 432
		Skull X-rays		
		Chest X-rays		
		Abdominal X-rays		
		Limb X-rays		
		Long limb views		
		vi. Ultrasound machine[b]	1	30 000
		vii. Portable X-ray machine[b]	1	45 000
E. Laboratory	47 583	i. Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb blood count blood biochemistry etc.)[b]	1 set	27 159
		ii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[a]	5 sets each	

Facility	GFMV	Item	Quantity	GFMV
		iii. Microscope[b]	2 sets	6 518
		iv. Centrifuge[b]	1 set	3 259
		v. Urinalysis kit[a]		
		vi. Incubator[b]	1	5 432
		vii. Supplies (tubes reagents etc.)[a]		
		viii. Glucometer[b]	1	1 086
		ix. Refrigerator[b]	1	869
		x. Freezer[b]	1	3 259
II. Dental services consultation treatment and X-ray Without X-ray; $111,897	160 349	i. Dental chair electrical[b]	1 set	70 614
		ii. Equipment for treatment[b]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 259
		Extraction[b]		
		Filling[b]		
		Other basic treatment[b]		
		iii. Drilling unit[b]	1 set	21 728
		iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		v. X-ray equipment[b]	1 set	27 159
		vi. Automatic developer[b]	1 set	16 296
		vii. Protective equipment[b]	2 sets	4 997
		viii. Dental sterilizer[b]	1 set	16 296
III.A. Surgery/anaesthesia emergency resuscitation/ anaesthesia/recovery	96 318	i. Desk and chairs[a]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	2 sets	2 607
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment	2 sets	
		Stethoscope[b]		217
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 086
		Otoscope[b]		1 086
		ECG machine[b]		10 864
		Reflex mallet[b]		217
		Thermometers[b]		109
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		217
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		652
		Proctoscope[b]		652
		Measuring tape[b]		22
		Torch[b]		43
		Examination lamp[b]		4 346
		Miscellaneous[b]		2 173
		iv. X-ray viewer[b]		1 086
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[b]	2 sets	4 346
		vii. Intubation sets[b]	2 sets	3 259
		viii. Coniocotomy set[b]	2 sets	1 086
		ix. ECG machine[b]	1 set	5 432
		x. Defibrillator[b]	1 set	8 691
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[b]	1 set	7 061
		xii. Pulse oximeter[b]	1 set	3 259
		xiii. Suction unit[b]	1 set	1 086
		xiv. Nebulizer[b]	1 set	217
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[b]	2 sets	7 605
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[b]	3 sets	5 215
		xvii. Perfusion stands[b]	3 sets	652
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion catheterization and venesection[b]	2 sets each	1 304

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[b]	To support 3-4 operations/day	21 728
		xx. Drugs and consumables required for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery[a]		
B. Operating theatres	148 725	i. Operating tables[b]	1	15 209
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[b]	2	13 037
		iii. Anaesthesia machine[b]	1	54 319
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[a]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[b]	1	8 691
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[b]	1	4 346
		vii. Laparotomy sets[b]	Quantity to support 3-4 operations per day	11 950
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[b]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[b]		
		x. Wound exploration sets[b]		
		xi. Amputation sets[b]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[b]		
		xiii. Appendectomy and general purpose sets[b]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[b]	Adequate	4 346
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs[b]	1 set	2 173
		Defibrillator[b]		8 691
		Ventilator[b]		7 061
		Intubation sets[b]		1 630
		Infusion pump[b]		4 889
		Suction pump[b]		1 086
		Pulse oximeter[b]		3 259
		Oxygen cylinders[b]	2	435
		xvi. Patient transport/transfer trolley[b]	2	7 605
		xvii. Surgical consumables[a]	To support 3-4 operations/day	
C. Sterilization room	58 447	i. Autoclave sterilizer[b]	1 set	43 455
		ii. Boiler[b]	1	4 346
		iii. Disinfection equipment[b]	1 set	7 605
		iv. Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
		v. Furniture and supplies[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[b]	1 or 2	3 042
IV. Wards				
A. General multidiscipline wards	48 670	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[b]	20 beds	21 728
		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[b]	2 sets/ward	10 429
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[b]	1 per ward	2 607
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[a]	Adequate quantity based on number of beds (20)	
		v. Furniture office supplies etc.[a]		
		vi. Crutches[b]	4 sets	435
		vii. Wheelchairs[b]	2 sets	2 607
		viii. Cloth patients[b]	1 set	10 864
B. Intensive care ward	40 087	i. Intensive care hospital beds[b]	2 beds	3 259
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[b]	1 set	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		2 173
		Defibrillator[b]		8 691
		Ventilator[b]		7 061
		Intubation sets[b]		1 630
		Infusion pump[b]		4 889
		Suction pump[b]		1 086
		Multiline vital signs monitor[b]		10 864
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		435

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
V. Support services				
A. Catering	26 073	i. Cooking equipment[b]	To cater for 20 inpatients	21 728
		Stoves		
		Ovens		
		Boilers		
		Cooking pots pans utensils etc.		
		ii. Serving equipment[b]		1 086
		iii. Cooking equipment[a]	To cater for hospital staff	
		Stoves		
		Ovens		
		Boilers		
		Cooking pots pans utensils etc.		
		iv. Serving equipment[a]		
		v. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		vi. Dishwashers[b]	1	2 173
		vii. Cleaning equipment[b]	1 set	1 086
		viii. Fire extinguisher[a]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	4 889	i. Washing machines[b]	2 machines	3 259
		ii. Clothes dryer[b]	1 machine	1 630
		iii. Detergents and supplies[a]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	18 034	i. Storage shelves[b]	Adequate quantity	10 864
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[b]		5 432
		iii. Refrigerator[b]		1 738
D. Maintenance	5 432	i. Equipment and tools for maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[b]	1 set	5 432
		ii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
E. Communications room		i. Telephone[a]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[a]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[a]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate quantity	
		vi. VHF/UHF radio for communication with forward medical teams[a]	1 set	
F. Transportation Two fully equipped ambulances. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Fully equipped ambulances[b]	2 fully equipped ambulances	
		Doctor's bag[b]		
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		
		Suction pump[b]		
		Resuscitation drugs[b]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades luminous sticks/sheets etc.)[b]		
		Emergency lighting[b]		
		Communication equipment (VHF/UHF)[b]		
		ii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[b]	2 sets	
		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
G. Generator room Two sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Standby generators (>20 KVA)[b]	2 sets	
		ii. Maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
H. Fuel storage		i. Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii. Fire extinguishers[a]	2 sets	

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
I. Staff room		i. Lounge furniture[a]	1 set	
		ii. Other furniture[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[a]	1 set	
J. Water sanitation and waste disposal. Will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to MOU		i. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for 20 inpatients and 50 outpatients	
		ii. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for staff	
		iii. Shower facilities and system[b]	For inpatients	
		iv. Water supply for hospital facilities reverse osmosis[b]	Adequate	
		v. Refuse disposal facilities and system[b]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 459	i. Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 864
		ii. Biological waste disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 864
		iii. Hand washing facilities and systems for hospital staff[b]	As per hygiene requirement	21 732
	909 688			**909 688**

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 7.3

2011 COE Working Group

Level III medical facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	GFMV	Item	Quantity	GFMV
I.A. Outpatient services		i. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		ii. Stationery/documentation[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Computer/printer[a]		
		iv. Telephone[a]	2 lines	
		v. Facsimile[a]	1 to 2 lines	
B. Consultation rooms (4) per room: $12,146	48 583	i. Desk and chairs[a]	1 set per room	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	1 per room	5 215
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	1 set per room	
		Stethoscope[b]		435
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		2 173
		Otoscope[b]		2 173
		ECG machine[b]		21 728
		Reflex mallet[b]		435
		Thermometers[b]		217
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		435
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		1 304
		Proctoscope[b]		1 304
		Measuring tape[b]		43
		Torch[b]		87
		Examination lamp[b]		8 691
		Miscellaneous[b]		4 346
		iv. Documentation/stationery[a]	Adequate	
C. Pharmacy	8 256	i. Analgesics[a]	Adequate quantity and variety to support 50-60 outpatients per day for a period of 60 days. The list of drugs is listed in the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations	
		ii. Antipyretics[a]		
		iii. Antibiotics[a]		
		iv. Drugs for common respiratory conditions[a]		
		v. Drugs for common gastrointestinal conditions[a]		
		vi. Drugs for common musculoskeletal conditions[a]		
		vii. Drugs for common cardiovascular conditions[a]		
		viii. Drugs for other common illnesses[a]		
		ix. Resuscitation drugs including narcotics[a]		
		x. Refrigerator for drugs[b]	2	1 738
		xi. Refrigerator for blood/blood products[b]	2	6 518
D. Radiography room	216 802	i. X-ray machine[b]	2 sets	141 229
		ii. Automatic film processor (or dark room)[b]	1 set	21 728
1 X-ray machine: $140,104				
2 X-ray machines: $216,802		iii. X-ray table[b]	1 table	4 346
		iv. X-ray view boxes[b]	2	2 173
		v. Protective equipment for staff and patients[b]	4 sets	9 995
		vi. Other films cassettes and stands for standard views[b]	Adequate quantities	7 333
		Skull X-ray		
		Chest X-ray		
		Abdominal X-ray		

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
		Limb X-rays		
		Long limb views		
		vii. Ultrasound machine[b]	1 set	30 000
E. Laboratory	92 861	i. Blood analyser and related equipment (Hb LPC biochemistry etc.)[b]	2 sets	54 319
1 set of analysers: $65,701		ii. Kits for HIV and other blood tests[a]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[b]	3 sets	9 777
		iv. Centrifuge[b]	2 sets	6 518
		v. Urinalysis kit[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Incubator[b]	1	5 412
		vii. Lab supplies[a]	Adequate	
		viii. Glucometer[b]	2	2 173
		ix. Blood gas analyser[b]	1 set	10 513
		x. Bacterial culture material[a]	Adequate	
		xi. Refrigerator[b]	1	869
		xii. Freezer[b]	1	3 259
II. Dental services	260 947	i. Dental chair electrical[b]	2 sets	141 229
1 dental chair: $160 349		ii. Equipment for treatment:	Adequate for 10 patients/day	6 518
2 dental chairs: $260 947		Extraction[b]		
		Filling[b]		
		Other basic treatment[b]		
		iii. Drilling unit[b]	2 sets	43 455
		iv. Furniture[a]	Adequate	
		v. X-ray equipment[b]	1 set	27 159
		vi. Automatic developer[b]	1 set	16 296
		vii. Protective equipment[b]	4 sets	9 995
		viii. Dental sterilizer[b]	1 set	16 296
III.A. Surgery/anaesthesia emergency room and recovery	155 504	i. Desk and chairs[a]	2 to 3 sets	
		ii. Examination couch[b]	3 sets	3 911
		iii. Essential diagnostic equipment[b]	3 sets	
Without duplication $77,752		Stethoscope[b]		326
		Ophthalmoscope[b]		1 630
		Otoscope[b]		1 630
		ECG machine[b]		16 296
		Reflex mallet[b]		326
		Thermometers[b]		163
		Sphygmomanometer[b]		326
		Gynaecological speculum[b]		978
		Proctoscope[b]		978
		Measuring tape[b]		33
		Torch[b]		65
		Examination lamp[b]		6 518
		Miscellaneous[b]		3 259
		iv. X-ray viewers	3	3 259
		v. Minor treatment/dressing set[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Resuscitation trolley (fully equipped)[b]	2 sets	4 346
		vii. Intubation sets	4 sets	6 518
		viii. Coniocotomy set[b]	4 sets	2 173
		ix. ECG machine[b]	2 sets	10 864
		x. Defibrillator[b]	2 sets	17 382
		xi. Portable ventilator/oxygen cylinder[b]	2 sets	14 123
		xii. Pulse oximeter[b]	2 sets	6 518
		xiii. Suction unit[b]	2 sets	2 173
		xiv. Nebulizer[b]	2 sets	435
		xv. Backboards/vacuum mattress[b]	4 sets	15 209
		xvi. Excision/suture sets[b]	6 sets	10 429

Facility	GFMV	Item	Quantity	GFMV
		xvii. Prefusion stands[b]	4-6 sets	1 304
		xviii. Sets for chest tube insertion catheterization and venesection[b]	4 sets each	2 607
		xix. Anaesthetic gas supply system[b]	To support up to 10 operations/ day	21 728
		xx. Drugs and consumables for induction of anaesthesia (including local and regional anaesthesia) and post-operation recovery		
B. Operating theatres (2)	303 425	i. Operating tables[b]	1 per operating theatre	30 419
		ii. Operating theatre lamps[b]	2 per operating theatre	26 073
1 operating theatre: $151,712		iii. Anaesthesia machine[b]	1 per operating theatre	108 638
		iv. Oxygen and anaesthetic gases[a]	Essential	
		v. Diathermy machine[b]	1 per operating theatre	17 382
		vi. Suction unit for body fluids[b]	1 per operating theatre	8 691
		vii. Laparotomy sets[b]	Sufficient quantity to support up to 10 operations per day	29 875
		viii. Thoracotomy sets[b]		
		ix. Craniotomy sets[b]		
		x. Wound exploration sets[b]		
		xi. Sets for amputations[b]		
		xii. Fracture fixation sets and fixation equipment[b]		
		xiii. Appendectomy and general purpose sets[b]		
		xiv. Disinfection equipment[b]	Adequate	8 691
		xv. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment	1 set per operating theatre	
		Trolley with drugs[b]		4 346
		Defibrillator[b]		17 382
		Ventilator[b]		14 123
		Intubation sets[b]		3 259
		Infusion pump[b]		9 777
		Suction pump[b]		2 173
		Pulse oximeter[b]		6 518
		Oxygen cylinders[b]	2 per operating theatre	869
		xvi. Patient transport and transfer trolley[b]	2 per operating theatre	15 209
		xvii. Surgical consumables[a]	To support up to 10 operations/day	
C. Sterilization room	113 852	i. Autoclave sterilizer[b]	2 sets	86 910
		ii. Boiler[b]	2 sets	8 691
1 set: $58 447		iii. Disinfection equipment[b]	2 sets	15 209
		iv. Furniture and supplies[a]	Adequate	
		v. Machine for cleansing surgical instruments[b]	1 or 2	3 042
IV.A. Wards	108 203	i. Collapsible multipurpose hospital beds[b]	50 beds (25 per ward)	54 319
		ii. Orthopaedic traction equipment[b]	4 seats per ward	20 858
		iii. Mini dispensary (trolley)[b]	1 per ward	5 215
		iv. Essential medical supplies and equipment for inpatient care[a]	Adequate for number of beds	
		v. Furniture office supplies etc.[a]	Adequate	
		vi. Crutches[b]	8 sets	869
		vii. Wheel chairs[b]	4 sets	5 215
		viii. Cloth patients[b]	2 sets	21 728
B. Intensive care wards	80 174	i. Intensive care hospital beds[b]	4 beds	6 518
		ii. Resuscitation/monitoring equipment[b]	2 sets	
per 2 beds: $36 900		Trolley with drugs[b]		4 346
		Defibrillator[b]		17 382
		Ventilator[b]		14 123

Facility	GFMF	Item	Quantity	GFMF
		Intubation sets[b]		3 259
		Infusion pump[b]		9 777
		Suction pump[b]		2 173
		Multiline vital signs monitor[b]		21 728
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		869
V.A. Support services	63 553	i. Cooking equipment[b]	To cater for 50 inpatients	54 319
		Stoves		
		Ovens		
		Boilers		
		Cooking pots pans utensils etc.		
		ii. Serving equipment[b]		2 716
		iii. Cooking equipment[a]	To cater for hospital staff	
		Stoves		
		Ovens		
		Boilers		
		Cooking pots pans utensils etc.		
		iv. Serving equipment[a]		
		v. First-aid kit[a]	1	
		vi. Dishwashers[b]	2	4 346
		vii. Cleaning equipment	2 sets	2 173
		viii. Fire extinguisher[a]	2	
B. Laundry for hospital use	8 148	i. Washing machines[b]	3 machines	4 889
		ii. Clothes dryer[b]	2 machines	3 259
		iii. Detergents and supplies[a]	Adequate	
C. Storage/supplies room	27 051	i. Storage shelves[b]	Adequate	16 296
		ii. Storage cupboards/cabinets[b]	Adequate	8 148
		iii. Refrigerator[b]	2 or 3	2 607
D. Maintenance	10 864	i. Equipment and tools for routine maintenance of equipment and infrastructure[b]	2 sets	10 864
		ii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
E. Communications room		i. Telephone[a]	2 sets	
		ii. Internal telephone system[a]	1 set	
		iii. Facsimile machine[a]	1 set	
		iv. Computer with e-mail[a]	1 set	
		v. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	
		vi. VHF/UHF with link to commanding officer and forward medical teams[a]	1 set	
F. Transportation		i. Fully equipped ambulances[b]	2 fully equipped ambulances	
Two fully equipped ambulances will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		Doctor's bag[b]		
		Oxygen cylinders[b]		
		Suction pump[b]		
		Resuscitation drugs[b]		
		Helicopter landing site marking equipment (smoke grenades luminous sticks sheets etc.)[b]		
		Emergency lighting[b]		
		UHF/VHF communications equipment[b]		
		ii. Vehicle maintenance equipment[b]	2 sets	
		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Furniture and stationery[a]	Adequate	

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
G. Generator room		i. Standby generator (>20 kVA)[b]	3 sets	
		ii. Maintenance equipment[b]	1 set	
Three sets of standby generators will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		iii. First-aid kit[a]	1 set	
		iv. Fire extinguisher[a]	1	
H. Fuel storage		i. Fuel for generators[a]	1 week's supply	
		ii. Fire extinguishers[a]	2 sets	
I. Staff room		i. Lounge furniture[a]	1 set	
		ii. Other furniture[a]	Adequate	
		iii. Coffee maker/other beverage appliances[a]	1 set	
J. Water sanitation and waste disposal will be reimbursed as major equipment in annex B to the MOU		i. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	"For 50 inpatients + 50 outpatients	
		ii. Toilet facilities and sanitation system[b]	Adequate for staff	
50 outpatients		iii. Shower facilities and system[b]	For inpatients	
		iv. Refuse disposal facilities and system[b]	Adequate	
		v. Water supply for hospital facilities reverse osmosis[b]	Adequate	
K. Miscellaneous	43 459	i. Medical disposables (contaminated) collection and disposal system[b]	Per hygiene requirement	10 864
		ii. Biological waste disposal system[b]	Adequate	10 864
		iii. Hand-washing facilities and systems for staff[b]	Adequate	21 732
Total	**1 541 682**			**1 541 682**

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 7.4

2011 COE Working Group

Laboratory only facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Laboratory	47 583	i. Basic blood analyser and related equipment (Hb, blood count, blood biochemistry, etc.)[b]	1 set	27 159
		ii. Kits for HIV and other relevant tests[a]	5 sets each	
		iii. Microscope[b]	2 sets	6 518
		iv. Centrifuge[b]	1 set	3 259
		v. Urinalysis kit[a]		
		vi. Incubator[b]	1	5 432
		vii. Supplies (tubes, reagents, etc.)[a]		
		viii. Glucometer[b]	1	1 086
		ix. Refrigerator[b]	1	869
		x. Freezer[b]	1	3 259
	47 583			47 583

[a] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.
[b] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 7.5

2011 COE Working Group

Dental only facility

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*		*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Dental services consultation, treatment and X-ray	160 349	i.	Dental chair, electrical[a]	1 set	70 614
		ii.	Equipment for treatment[a]	Adequate for 5 to 10 patients per day	3 259
Without X-ray;			Extraction[a]		
$111 897			Filling[a]		
			Other basic treatment[a]		
		iii.	Drilling unit[a]	1 set	21 728
		iv.	Furniture[b]	Adequate	
		v.	X-ray equipment[a]	1 set	27 159
		vi.	Automatic developer[a]	1 set	16 296
		vii.	Protective equipment[a]	2 sets	4 997
		viii.	Dental sterilizer[a]	1 set	16 296
	160 349				160 349

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.
[b] Reimbursed under self-sustainment.

Annex 7.6

2011 COE Working Group

Aero-medical evacuation module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Aero-medical evacuation module	41 787	Ventilator	1	7 061
		Defibrillator	1	8 691
		Intubation equipment set	1 set	2 078
		Nasogastric tubes set	1 set	156
		Suction equipment	1	1 086
		Spinal boards	1	312
		Scoop stretchers	1	416
		Head blocks	1	156
		Neck braces	1	44
		Splint for limbs and body	1	831
		Spinder harness (straps for securing patient)	1	312
		Intercostal drain kit set	1 set	416
		Ambu-bags (resuscitation bags and masks) set	1 set	312
		Oxygen cylinder	2	435
		Infusion pump, portable	1	4 889
		Multiline vital signs monitor	1	10 864
		Emergency bag, doctor/nurse/paramedic	3	1 964
		Vacuum mattress with harness	1	1 766
	41 787			**41 787**

Notes:

1. Intubation equipment set should include laryngoscope with blades, emergency tracheotomy kits and endotracheal tubes.
2. All the items are reimbursed under major equipment.
3. The equipment is for one team.
4. Staffing: the aero-medical evacuation team should consist of two sub-teams, each consisting of at least one physician and two nurses/paramedics specialized or trained in aero-medical evacuation.

Annex 7.7

2011 COE Working Group

Forward surgery module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Forward surgery module	161 122	Operating table	1	15 209
		Operating theatre lamps (portable)	2	13 037
		Autoclave sterilizer (one step 10-15l) with basket	1	4 156
		Anaesthesia machine	1	54 319
		Oxygen and anaesthesia gases	Essential	
		Diathermy machine	1	8 691
		Suction unit for body fluids	Adequate	4 346
		Disinfection equipment	1	7 605
		Resuscitation/monitoring equipment trolley with drugs	1	2 173
		Defibrillator	1	8 691
		Ventilator	1	7 061
		Intubation sets	1	1 630
		Infusion pump	1	4 889
		Pulse oximeter	1	3 259
		Oxygen cylinders	2	435
		Patient transport/transfer trolley	1	3 802
		Surgical consumables	To support 2 operations/day	
		Appendectomy and general purpose sets	1	5 715
		Thoracotomy set	1	6 754
		Wound exploration set	1	5 715
		Alligator nasal forceps, serrated jaws 5 1/2"	1	3 637
		Cylinder for presentation of sterile forceps D=4 cm	1	
		Eye, lancet for foreign bodies	1	
		Eye, magnet	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, small	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, large	1	
		Laryngeal mirrors, medium	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 3/4" large	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 3/4" medium	1	
		Nasal speculae 5 3/4" small	1	
		Needle holder 5", Mayo-Hegar	1	
		Nipper, 5 1/2", spring	1	
		Retractor, Alm, 1/8" prongs	1	
		Ring cutter	1	
		Scissors, bandage 7 1/4"	1	
	161 122			**161 122**

Staffing: The forward surgery team should consist of one general surgeon, one anaesthetist and three nurses.

Annex 7.8

2011 COE Working Group

Gynaecology module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Gynaceology module	10 850	i. Gynaecological Chair[a]	1	2 850
		ii. Gynaecological Equipment set[a]	1 set	4 000
		iii. Coposcope[a]	1	4 000
	10 850			**10 850**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.

Annex 7.9

2011 COE Working Group

Orthopaedic module

(United States dollars)

Facility	*GFMV*	*Item*	*Quantity*	*GFMV*
Orthopaedic module	57 485	i. Basic Orthopaedic instrument set[a]	1 set	3 711
		ii. Mobile C-arm Fluoroscpoe[a]	1	40 000
		iii. Orthopaedic Traction Kit[a]	2	4 274
		iv. Short Wave therapy Unit[a]	1 set	9 500
	57 485			**57 485**

[a] Reimbursed under major equipment.